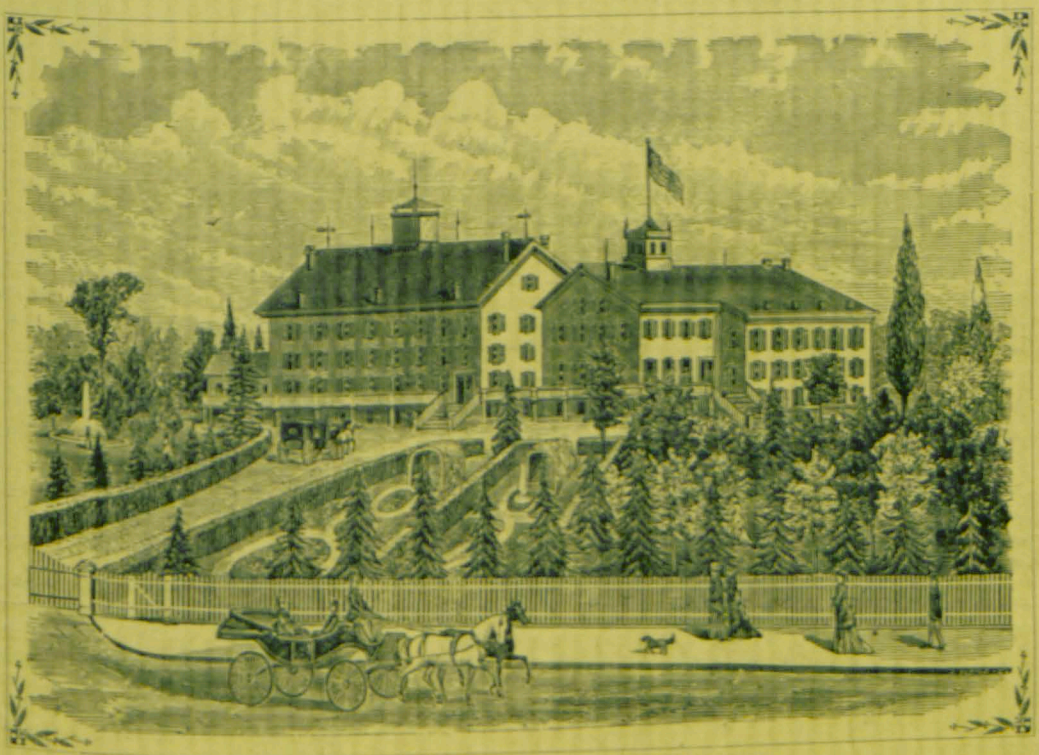
THE OREAD

OF

MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY.



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Very truly yours,

F. A. W. SHIMER.

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THE OREAD

—OF—

MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY.

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The Mission of Evil.

BY MARGARET POWELL.

"God forgive me! but I've thought
A thousand times, that if I had His power,
Or He my love, we'd have a different world
From this we live in."

No one ever lived in earnest to whom this thought has not, in some form or other, suggested itself. Wrong triumphs over right; the strong crushes the weak; evil scoffs at good; one man frenzied with rage takes the life of his friend, another betrays his trust and hundreds suffer; a third, goaded by ambition, strives for his end regardless of means. One man, greedy of gain, oppresses the unfortunate to amass wealth; another, in his love of ease and gratification of desire and passion, spends the substance of himself and his neighbor.

The history of the world is not less heart-sickening. The first man born into the world murdered his brother. Jacob bought Esau's birthright for a mess of pottage, and, not then content, *cheated* him out of his father's blessing; his own sons sold their brother, and darkened their father's life. David, chosen of the Lord, blackened himself with an indelible stain. Ahab killed Naboth the Jezreelite, that he might have his vineyard for a garden of herbs; Judas betrayed his Lord and sold his own soul for thirty pieces of silver. The Gracchi, the friends of the oppressed Roman people, were treacherously assassinated; the leaders of the Inquisition, cloaking love of power with religion, put to death thousands of innocent men and women; not long ago, as the age of a nation is counted, two countries deliberately divided the territory and possessions of another; Napoleon in his insatiate thirst for glory and power, ground the necks of half Europe beneath his heel; for centuries, one-half the human race writhed and groaned in the agony of slavery, held in chains forged by their brother man; Benedict Arnold, in a fit of anger, sold his country for money and office; to-day, the people of Ireland lie crushed by the nation that should be their helper; the demon of intemperance runs riot over the land, and good men are slaughtered like beasts for upholding the law. Not one of us but adds a line to the dark record; how many have not, by word or deed, cast a shadow over some one's sunshine, during the day that is closing? Papers reek with robberies, murders, and triumphs of injustice. A cloud of crime and infamy rests over the world, and every night a vapor of sin rises to add to its blackness, till it is a wonder the light of heaven can penetrate the deadly veil; in vain we strive to reach the light, to climb to heights where we may breathe pure air; we beat against a dead wall, and our prayers cannot ascend, but come back in our faces like dust thrown on the wind. It seems as though

"The day is quenched, and the sun is fled;
God has forgotten the world!
The moon is gone, and the stars are dead:
God has forgotten the world!"

The picture is a dark one. but has it not a brighter side? The little era of time in which we live is only one degree in the great circle of eternity, our world is only one chapter in the book of the universe, and its deeds but one page of the record written on the scroll of ages; if we could climb up higher, where we could measure the whole circle, read the whole book, see the completed record, our little part with its crooked outlines, its broken sentences, its strange chronicles would seem necessary—nay, would be the only piece that could fit in to make the unbroken whole.

Man's whole life is a struggle between good and evil, he fights against fearful odds, attacked by foes without and within, his own best friend and worst enemy. With his first idea of right and wrong, the battle begins; and no one can tell where it ends. Every day his soul is a battle-field, and which side oftenest wins?

Six thousand years ago the war began. Why are we not, as were the first, created innocent, ignorant of temptation, our hearts unscarred by sin, our natures free from the withering blight of evil? Why do we daily fight in a battle that never ends?

The thing that raises man above the brutes is this—he is *progressive*, never standing still. The law of his being is to move one way or the other. He cannot help himself, but moves, just as he breathes.

We are not born physically, mentally and morally developed. That would be impossible, for *what we are* in the end is the result of *what we do*.

The very idea of development, maturity, strength, implies resistance overcome. A gymnast practices with weights to strengthen his muscles; the pianist spends many weary years developing and training his fingers; the philosopher must solve problem after problem before he can work out the laws of the universe. The lifting of a weight, the playing of a finger exercise, the solution of a problem, is not an end, but only a means which gives greater proficiency with each repetition.

The human soul must grow strong through resistance and what it resists must be alive and powerful. This opposition is the evil that surrounds and fills us, that touches us on every side, during every hour of our lives. The battle begins in the cradle and ends in the tomb, who knows? It is a struggle for life, a conflict with the legions of darkness. In the soul of one the evil is triumphant, and he falls by the way. But for him who presses on, beats down the enemy and comes off conqueror over himself, there is a mighty victory.

Though this warfare is something that we are conscious of every hour, and the one thing above all, most common to all, yet it is that of which least is seen, least heard, least written. The strongest characters are the results of faults overcome and temptations resisted. But their very strength conceals from us their weakness and struggles. The biographer may tell all he can, may know much of a man's inner life, but he cannot go behind the scenes. Even autobiography is sealed here, for no *true* man can lay bare to the world his inmost heart. But, though the world cannot see the warfare, it receives the benefit of it, through his strengthened and purified life.

Occasionally, however, we may open this sealed book, and read of the conflict and its issue. Few men have sunk lower than John B. Gough, yet few have done more to raise their fallen brothers. The demon of appetite carried him *down*, but the better self awoke, and the fight began; his will weakened by indulgence, his sys-

tem saturated with poison, he fought the devil within him and around him. A prey to the treachery of his associates, and the work of months was lost. Three times he fell, but at last came off victor. But his struggles gave him a marvellous power over others; and a warm, deep, loving sympathy inspired every act. His strong human heart yearned over every fallen man; he felt not only for them, but with them, and the knowledge that he had felt the same thorns, had suffered the same agony of spirit and weakness of flesh, inspired them to manliness. From the agonies of his own body he arose to wipe the drops of blood from the brow of suffering man.

Four thousand years ago there lived a man chosen to accomplish a great work. Belonging to a race of slaves, yet reared at the court of the king who ground his kinsmen in the dust, he was a man of passion and impulse, and withal a man of little faith. How could such an one break the fetters of a people and lead them from darkness to light? One day he slew an oppressor of his people and fled before the wrath of the king to a strange country. Here he spent forty years, in the prime of life, in the humble office of shepherd. An ignoble employment for one whose deeds were to be remembered while history lasts. But forty years of watching on the plains, forty years of companionship with the mountains, forty years of solitude and communion with himself, curbed his passion, restrained his impulse, strengthened his faith, and Moses, the *breaker* of law, became Moses the *giver* of law.

But why multiply instances? The story is ever the same. Evil exists that through struggle against it we may rise to a stronger life. Fight it, and instead of the overwhelming flood, it is the wave on whose crest we rise out of the storm. Fight it, and instead of the consuming fire, it is the purifying flame which burns out the dross. Fight it, and every battle is the herald of on-coming victories. Fight it, and the strength of resisted temptation passes into our own souls. Fight it, or we are lost. Fight it, and out of the grave of the old life shall rise a new creature, man-like in its sympathies, Christ-like in its purity, Godlike in its strength.

The True Heroic Age.

BY ANNA HOFER.

(Prize oration delivered June 6, 1887.)

An age of heroism is one of action and results. It stamps its impress upon ensuing history; if noble in its impulse, if true to the highest rights of man, it is felt in its influence by all generations.

The past hands down to us many records of national heroism. But few wrought the enduring, few stood the test of time.

For twenty centuries have Greece and Rome been political examples. Their heroic ages are the fountain head of art and poetry; their philosophy lives to-day; they will be forever the glory of history. But though they triumphed in the ways of war, and gloried in the arts of peace, in the fundamental principles of state they failed. Their national ascendency was won, not thro' the working out of a problem, but by the spontaneous stroke of genius, and when the first inspiration had worn away, they lost their rank as nations, and lived only as a lesson in history.

Again we are pointed to those glorious days of heroism, when chivalry sought to purify the world. But in what did it succeed? It built on a false foundation—that of feudalism—when the people was the serf of the state; the state, the serf of the church; the church, the slave of avarice! Thus, from a people triply chained sprang this heroic order, whose theme was church and romance. The western world, now out of its chaotic state, was ready for its moulding. The institutions which did not tend to this, clogged its progress. Civilization had taken root, grown too exuberant and needed pruning. Christianity had come, but the leading spirit of the age, instead of spreading abroad the truth which Christ embodied, spilled its best blood in Palestine to win back his sacred sepulcher. Knight-errantry tore down no barriers in society, rather raised them up! It fought, not for the elevation of humanity, but for the elevation of a class.

History teems with instances of misapplied power; with ages whose heroism wrought nothing permanent for its stable people. Even the great Charlemagne failed, because he came an age too soon. Society was not ready for its reconstruction, nor could one mind re-embody the disintegrations of centuries.

Thus might age after age of heroics be passed in review, their greatness and weakness shown. But why speculate on failure? Let us turn to the true heroic age—the architect of our liberties—to the nation whose patriotism was patience, whose heroism was suffering, whose highest and holiest interest was liberty and faith, and whose struggles bore to the world Republicanism, the nation which on the one hand must rescue her soil from the merciless seas and on the other rescue her homes from bigotry and despotism!

Holland was called upon to check the spreading plague of Catholic Spain, that Roman Empire of the Sixteenth Century. She was called upon to save the promising world from political and religious slavery.

The story of Holland is the story of blood-bought liberty.

After recovering herself from five centuries of feudal degradation, which had torn her into shreds and patches of sovereignty, she flourished for a time. Commerce built her cities, and made her mistress of the seas. But by that great political meddler—a fatal marriage—she fell into the hands of Spain and was subjected to every injustice ever perpetrated in the name of the Holy Church. The Inquisition drove its damnable trade in vice and infamy, and maddened by the spreading reformation, it fed the flames of martyrdom with the blood of innocent thousands. The country passed from the hands of a tyrant into the hands of a bigot, and the fumes of the martyr's fagot hung a black pall above the nation.

From out this darkening background, steps the greatest hero of modern history—the silent man, on whom the hope of his country hung, and whose faith in God and man never failed. In the character of William the Silent, Prince of Orange, is embodied the whole heroic age of his nation, the nation which, single-handed and alone, held at bay and conquered at last, the master of two worlds. United by the same deep hatred and the same high hope, the people of Holland accomplished such a task as history had never before recorded. Their ancestors had withstood Rome, but they grappled with a double tyranny, and held to their lofty purpose by their sturdy prince, these poor lowland beggars fought the elements, tyranny and rapine.

Phillip the Second made it his one ambition to subdue the Dutch. He drained the gold mines of America to crush them. He sent the flower of European soldiery to exterminate them. He sunk the whole resources of Spain into those northern bogs. But the invincible Orange, single and alone, stemmed the mighty tide. He inspired his people; he made their cause his life; and when the assassin's dagger struck his heart, his spirit lived on, to die only with liberty.

This spirit sustained them through siege and starvation, through surrender and massacre. After every downfall, it raised them to a firmer faith in themselves and God. They bled, and starved and died to cradle an empire in those shifting sands.

An age whose heroism is moral courage lives always. The nation whose watchword is liberty and faith, lives for humanity and God.

Holland bled for the world! She broke the first chains! For thirty-seven years she fought the brave fight.

She kept the faith. She won her cause.

Praise be thine, oh Holland! Among the nations, thou alone, wert the Roland to tell forth liberty to the world!

The Short-hand Tendencies of the Times.

BY JESSIE CRAWFORD.

(Delivered at the Oratorical Contest of members of the Oread Society, June 6, 1887.)

The modern spirit of restlessness and enterprise so characteristic of American life is broadening the fields of labor and thought, by sweeping down the barriers of time, space and custom.

This is a mechanical age, when machinery is made to perform the drudgery of life. Physical labor is decreased, but brain work is increased in a corresponding ratio. Every man is showing how great a mastery mind has obtained over matter.

All utilization of material force seems to quicken the pulse of the world and set it throbbing with renewed activity. The minds of men are kept at the highest tension by the stimulus of intense competition. The number and complexity of our daily duties seem to be gradually increasing, and we lack the simplicity of habits, and customs, which characterized past decades.

Our country is justly proud in being able to claim that her government does not recognize titles nor rank, but in the average American mind the possessor of great wealth holds the same rank that a titled personage does on the continent.

When wealth gives such pre-eminence as this, what wonder is it that men use their best talents, and put forth their greatest exertions in the accumulation of riches.

We are a race of bread-winners, of land-owners, of stock-holders, all eager in the chase for wealth.

We rob ourselves of health, of leisure, of sleep, of happiness, of peace and of conscience, for the almighty dollar.

Our nobles desires and emotions are smothered by the greed for gain.

When the supreme desire for an object takes possession of a man who has the restlessness and impatience of a citizen of this republic, unless grounded in Puritan honor, and a keen sense of right and wrong, he will sacrifice his principles in his haste to attain the object.

The short-cut roads to wealth are numerous. They crowd every avocation, and though they may not always end in direct violations of the laws, yet their results are always pernicious to man and society.

Men betray the trusts reposed in them, and sell their honor and fidelity for a few paltry dollars. It is common to find men who are almost, too poor to afford the luxury of a conscience.

A man of good position in society and heretofore unimpeachable integrity, is the city treasurer or holds in trust funds for the poor; he is reported missing; his accounts are investigated, and a startling deficit is found.

He has taken thousands of dollars belonging to other people, tossed them up in wild speculation, and lost.

Many homes are impoverished, another defalcator on that already long list; another pilgrim seeking that Mecca of loan and trust and bank cashiers, Canada.

He is a type of the spirit of the age, and his career is but a result of the short-cut road to wealth.

The patience and long-continued effort neccessary to accomplish any great work, or to approach perfection in anything, is the one striking element that our people lack.

Our country possesses wonderful resources, the people have many characteristics which might place them as a leader among the nations. But the lack of this one quality mars every product, and is fatal to the highest success.

On account of it, in all points where thoroughness and long training are necessary, they are unable to compete with nations of fewer resources, and far less capacity.

The long years of training which in Europe are considered requisite for men in all callings of life, place her wares, her scholarship and her literature at a perfection not to be attained in a country which puts a premium upon all forms of rapid transit.

Haste makes waste, and rapidity which leads to imperfect results, is a reckless expenditure of time and strength.

The short-cut road leads not only menial and professional labor into mediocrity, but it carries literature on swift wings to the realm of superficial thought and materialism.

We hear of some author of great promise; his first book has shown remarkable talent, and met with great success; he is perhaps a man of middle age, whose work contains the mature thought of half a life time, but the fatal desire to become immediately famous takes posession of him, and he taxes his powers to the utmost to produce another work in the shortest time possible.

He does not give his thoughts sufficient time to mature, they are consequently crude and imperfect. His literary power, which might have been developed into something really great, becomes dwarfed and weakened, like a plant whose forced flowers wither and destroy it.

The short-hand tendencies of the age develop few really great men. Everything is intensely realistic, and the practical duties of life seem to entirely absorb the minds of men.

Genius is developed by great occasions, and circumstances which do not rise above the bread and butter plan of life, which call for nothing but the material interests of man, will never reveal the existence of genius.

The paths of learning are made too easy, and the very object of study defeated, by the science-made easy methods which are gaining such rapid popularity.

The savage believes that every time he slays an enemy, the spirit of that enemy becomes added to his own, accumulating a warrior's strength for the day of battle, so the very power that is used against us, if we exert ourselves to overcome it, becomes added to our own strength. Carlyle says: "The race of life has become intense: the runners are treading upon each other's heels;" woe be to him who stops to tie his shoe-strings! and woe to those who in their haste to garner the treasures of life, tread upon their opportunities to infinite progress and growth.

England's Injustice to Ireland.

BY MAUD ELDER.

(Delivered at the Oratorical Contest, June 6, 1887.)

Since the earliest history of Great Britain, hostilities have existed between England and Ireland. These struggles culminated in the conquest of Ireland in the seventeenth century, but it was still badly governed, torn to pieces by political factions, religious feuds, and peasant conspiracies.

So threatening had the attitude of the ruling party become that the English Parliament, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, was forced to relinquish its control over the Parliament at Dublin. Then for eighteen years England and Ireland were connected only so far as they were under a common sovereign. This was the extent of Irish Independence. Eighteen years of Home Rule under the most adverse conditions! Ireland was full of wretchedness and misery. Every means by which the country might be built up were sacrificed to the interests of England.

A thousand cattle fed upon her plains, but were forbidden to be imported lest it should menace the interests of English graziers.

A good manufacturing country, but with products heavily loaded with duties to protect English clothiers and weavers.

Thus, empty-handed, with rulers servile to English gold, Ireland struggled through this period. Crowded in her confines, bigoted, prejudiced, there was offered but barren soil to feed the plant of liberty. A writer said at this time: "If ever there was a country unfit to govern itself it is Ireland. A corrupt aristocracy, a ferocious commonalty, a distracted Government, a divided people."

The great English statesman, Wm. Pitt, sought to solve the question of Irish dependence and pave the way to independent prosperity by establishing free trade between England and Ireland, and thus provide a market for her products, but not until the Emerald Isle was again brought under the foot of England was such a law enacted, or was there any law that would in any degree ameliorate the sufferings of a people, or contribute to her political welfare. Eighteen years of trial under such conditions was no trial at all.

Nor does it prove the inability of Ireland for self-government that the Irish borough-mongers so dishonorably sold their country for English gold and English pensions and peerages.

What Ireland now demands is a less close union, a more independent voice in the settling of her own affairs. Does this demand seem exorbitant? During the long servitude of Ireland it has been made to suffer almost every indignity and condition of degradation possible for human ingenuity to devise. What wonder is it, then, that she refuses longer to bow in submission to England?

More stringent police enforcements of rents are practiced from year to year, and new calculations, that to mathematical precision extort the last penny from the earnings of the laborer. If he cannot pay these exorbitant prices he is evicted.

Mr. Parnell's Land Bill, read for the first time in the House of Commons Sept. 10, 1886, proposes to allow the Irish Land Commission to revise rents and to suspend evictions when one-half the rent is offered, if the court is satisfied that the tenant cannot pay more. What an improvement this would be on the barbarous proceedings that have marked the past.

It is argued by some that if these demands of Ireland are granted, Catholicism will prove a more direful enemy than English tyranny. But religious persecution is a thing of the past. We live now in another age, when our superior educational advantages have brought with them enlightenment in regard to these old-time beliefs and customs.

Since the time of England's and Ireland's incorporation, the latter has gained such a share in the direction of the affairs of the kingdom as the number and influence of her representatives can give her. Her representatives have also gained the privilege of voting on affairs which touch England and Scotland only, but her own internal affairs are settled for her by the extreme kindness of England. Irish members are out-voted on questions which pertain to them alone.

Scotland has a much smaller representation in Parliament than Ireland, but its affairs are settled mainly as it wishes; but from this privilege Ireland is debarred. By what act of justice is such discrimination made toward different parts of the same kingdom?

How has England met these righteous demands of Ireland? She not only refuses them, but adds insult to injury. As if enough indignities had not been heaped on Ireland's head, the Coercion Bill, "bare, bald and gaunt" is the next proposed injury to be added to the insults of centuries.

By it, the jury system, the pride of English jurisprudence, is to be abolished for small offences. Graver crimes are to be tried in England, and it is this change of venue which Gladstone characterizes as "insulting and exasperating," that stamps the act as infamous.

It regards the Irish as a race of slaves, who become easier to govern in proportion as the measures for governing them become harsher.

It contemplates the suppression of societies that might aid agitation in Ireland, and also the suppression of the press. It is not proposed as a temporal expedient, but it is to go on indefinitely. Yet, if the bill passes, it may, perhaps, in the end, contribute to the enfranchisement of Ireland, just as the Fugitive Slave Law, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, contributed to the freedom of the slave. There is a limit to all powers of endurance, and it is to be expected that Ireland will forcibly rebel.

But Ireland has one loyal champion, who, although not of Celtic blood, still feels for the outraged people. He stands foremost among those who have given their lives for the triumph of justice. A statesman of whom any and every country might be proud, Gladstone has pursued this unrelenting fight with a dauntless spirit. Defeated time and again, yet his defeats only seem to spur him on.

From premier-ship to private life, from private life to the House of Commons, he has been swayed by the waving of political lines, but wherever he is, he has but one aim, the enfranchisement of oppressed Ireland.

When Justice has been meted to Ireland, the world's monument to this glorious event will not be complete until on the great keystone which completes the arch shall be engraven in letters of gold, imperishable forever, the name of William E. Gladstone.

Our National Safeguards.

BY ROSE WEINLANDER.

The first dawn of American history brought forth gleamings of a new civilization which promised to be the light of a brilliant future—a civilization with an impulse to new activity and a broader sphere of thought. That light was to inspire a nation that was to fulfil a transcendent destiny. The threatening clouds that overhung it in infancy were but shadows that vanish at the dawn of a progressive humanity. But to-day there are shadows upon our national horizon threatening to break into a storm upon us. Our nation is endangered in a time characterized by marvelous changes in which the conservative power can scarcely balance the force of destruction. The affairs are now at the "flood of tide," and the principles of government must keep pace with the times at hand.

The laws of a nation determine its character, and law is the thought of the people. Public sentiment is the lever of our nation, and upon it depends the glory of our ensign abroad and our stability at home. When public sentiment has absolute sway over political affairs, the intelligence of the people is the basis of national safety. Our freedom has been too dearly won to be yielded to an ignorant people to whom justice gives a voice in the law. The ballot is a means of carrying out the fundamental idea of popular government, but without an intelligence behind, universal suffrage hardly promotes the welfare of a nation. The civil strifes now threatening the country are outgrowths of ignorance. Political warfare conduces to utter destruction. Look at those struggles that mark every epoch of history. Empires rose and fell at the sway of the sword; republics built the watch-fires of freedom and sank into despotism, and those mighty kingdoms have passed away. Political reform can not be secured by force, but by gradual growth. Every chair that is a throne should hold a king, and the scepter of intelligence is the safeguard of the people.

The great tide of immigration, sweeping annually over our land, is destructive to our republic. When social and political affairs were less complicated than to-day, the foreign element was absorbed; but now America promises to become European.

The typical emigrant has little sentiment of nationality. Breaking the

chains of despotism, he wields the scepter of a free nation; cherishing his former discontent, he ingrafts it upon his new surroundings; disloyal to his native country, he cares nothing for the stability of his adopted land. To him "our stars" are vague emblems; our banner his eternal guard.

Immigration is too rapid for assimilation. That great army of northern conquerors that swept down upon Rome did not become Roman. That empire, the center of civilization and the intellect of the world, could not withstand the shock of those mighty convulsions. And in our own country the representative ideas of foreign nations enter as so many threatening elements into our liberty. They can not become one, and hence they hold the state in disunion. Shall we then have so vast a gulf between government and state?

There is a limit beyond which protection ceases to be benevolent. There is more in the fate of the Aborigines of America to awaken sympathy than in this mighty horde of foreign anarchists.

The emigrant, deluded by the wiles of demagogues, his ignorance proves destructive and defeats the popular will. He does not hold the ballot with patriotic sentiment. He has too long abused his personal liberty and dangerously centralized his power. The state of anarchy now impending would shatter the mightiest nation.

Immigration is but a silent invasion. The grievances of the Old World have already been wafted upon our shores, and the freedom of our country favors their vigorous growth. Restricted immigration is a needed safeguard of our nation.

There is no danger more threatening to our country than the curse of intemperance; no tyranny so relentless as the tyranny of the saloon. No vice is so destructive as the one; no tyrant so cruel as the other. This enemy openly assails our free institutions. It has become a political question, and now it is time for political action. How impossible for the saloon to be a political factor without spreading its corrupting contagion with ten-fold power over the nation! Corruption is the grave of prosperity. When it seized upon the courts of kings, the kingdoms crumbled; when public morality is corrupted, the life and spirit of the nation sink.

The supporters of the saloon wield a mighty power. Wealth is their weapon, their victims are their slaves. All the miseries of home, all the disorders of state, are nothing in their eyes. They defy our laws and defeat honest government.

The liquor habit is upheld as a mighty element of our nation's wealth. Is that traffic a source of wealth when it debases the soul, corrupts society and enslaves a people? Are spiritual and intellectual treasures to be sacrificed for temporal power?

When the chains of that tyrant are once securely fettered, all hope for deliverance is in vain. To rescue humanity, then, there must be some power to crush this monster before he welds his chains. High license is urged to restrain, to regulate, but to temperance sentiment and temperance growth, it is like the light that glimmers in the marshes and leads the traveler to his grave. Did that feudal system lighten the chains of the serf, because it was gilded in romantic colors? Does vice become virtue when wealth sustains it? Neither the treaty of Paris nor the Proclamation of Emancipation has been such a safeguard to our nation as will be the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Another danger threatening this land is the growing hostility between labor and capital. Class distinction has never assumed so formidable an aspect in this country as to-day. Wealth has become insolent and poverty desperate. So great is the conflict between labor and capital that law must needs interfere. The socialist has not aimed at the underlying evils. The cause of social instability and uprising is not wealth nor poverty, but man's inhumanity. Unequal distribution of wealth is not only beyond all prevention, but an essential to human progress. It maintains an instability to prevent stagnation. It incites men to action, and leads them to higher civilization. A desire for wealth gave rise to slavery; it has supported the liquor traffic; it has corrupted the ballot, and it is indirectly the basis of socialism, because man has allowed a desire to become the root of evil.

The aim to unite society upon principles of equality is truly noble, but that equality essential to society is not financial equality. Were all bound by ties of sympathy, modern society would need no legislative arbitration to adjust its relations. But such fidelity is a rare virtue of humanity. Self-interest becomes the basis of human action. When there is plenty, luxury knows no bounds, and when starvation reigns the socialist is furious to bring total destruction. Can such a spirit ennoble society or give an impulse to the true growth of a nation?

One class struggles for redress. Labor may not always have borne the stamp of true nobility, but conscious superiority of power has made the capitalist a tyrant. At his command labor ceases, at his will humanity suffers. When one man becomes subject to the will and caprice of another; when honest labor must writhe beneath a nobility, social unity will die. No government can sustain a people when self-indulgence has no restraint and self-interest no barrier. These social troubles will be healed only when Christianity finds its way, and takes its abode deeper in the recesses of the human heart. Then they will disappear as the fires of persecution.

All these perils that threaten our nation afford an opportunity for heroic work. But two centuries ago the chaos of this republic was "rounding into form." To-day we stand on the brink of a chasm struggling to avert destruction, and to station safeguards for future security. We may not be living in a time to crown our country with glory, but our age demands its heroes to protect the border-lands to an invincible and prosperous nation.

COMMENCEMENT AT MOUNT CARROLL.

Since the report of Anniversary week, sent to the *Standard* by Dr. Metcalf was abbreviated somewhat, as it appeared in that paper, we obtained the original copy and insert it in full.

"Mt. Carroll Seminary has just gathered another group of seniors and tied them into a sheaf. On Tuesday evening, June 7, eleven young ladies were graduated from various departments. For over thirty years the institution has bravely been at work; and now, in the afternoon of life, the principal, Mrs. F. A. W. Shimer, is gladdened with the chorus, "Well done," which rolls up from the prairies, and floats fragrant from the South. Voices from New England and the Rockies join the strain, and even from the Golden Gate the words are heard.

On Sabbath day, showers came to refresh the earth, to cool the air and to make pleasant the evening for the Baccalaureate discourse. Rev. E. Wells, of the First Baptist Church, preached from Phil. iii, 14, commending the spiritual aim in human endeavor. The main teaching of the sermon was this: "The authority of revealed truth ought to determine the sphere, the manner, the inspiration and limitation of the earthly calling.' A large audience listened attentively to the close.

The Oreads held their annual meeting on Monday evening, with the following program.

[PART I.]

Piano Duet—Moszkowski,..... { a Deutsch. b Spanisch

Misses Hatch and Elder.

Maria, Stuart.....Schil.

Act III, Scene IV—Park at Fortheringay

Mary, Queen of Scots.....M. Menete

Hannah Kennedy, Attendant,—E. Roe.

Elizabeth, Queen of England.....F. Topping.

Earl of Leiscester—J. Fraser.

Vocal Trio,.....Selected.

Misses Fraser, Rockway and Cranston.

[PART II.]

ORATORICAL CONTEST.

"Short-Hand Tendencies of the Times"..... Jessie Crawford.

"England's Injustice to Ireland"..... Maud Elder.

"The True Heroic Age"..... Anne Hofer.

Vocal Solo,—
{ a "Peacefully Slumber."..... Randegger.
{ b "The Maiden and the Butterfly." D'Albert.
Miss Topping.

[PART III.]

THE LONDON IDEALS.

Frau Marie Hacht, Soprano.
M'lle Dotti, Contralto.
Tom Johnas, Humorist.
Miss Luca Jones, Reader.

Presentation of Prize.
Cecilian Quartette.

You see that the *menu* was varied so as to suit all palates. The program began gravely enough to satisfy a most solemn audience, but before the evening was over music and mirth chased serious thought from the stage. Of the music, Moszkowski's characteristic, national sketches were the most satisfying. The poetic delicacy of the first, and the *abandon* of the Spanish *bolero*, were rendered with true expression. The dramatic picture from *Marie Stuart*, and the caricature of the London Ideals were entertaining; but the chief interest of the evening centred upon the contest in oratory. It is the opinion of all present that the productions were carefully and thoughtfully prepared. The prize, an armful of books, was given by the judges, to Miss Hofer.

The art school is long out of its infancy; and, as might be expected, much original and promising work is done. It chanced that the writer could spend but an hour in the art halls on Reception Day, and therefore he can not write as careful a report as the collection merits. A life-size family portrait, by Miss Letta Betts, of Chicago, was perhaps the ablest work in black and white. In the hall devoted to oil paintings, among many works of merit, the portrait of a little negro boy, by Miss Hattie Halderman, of Mt. Carroll, should receive special mention. The "Naturalist in his Study," by Miss Betts, also interested us. There sits our learned friend, Dr. Shimer, his face radiating kindliness and good nature. He is in the midst of his books, his pet microscope beside him Who of all the seminary generations does not think of the doctor's "den" as the *sanctum sanctorum* of science, and of the doctor himself as her high priest?

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAMME.

March—Polonaise in A..... *Chopin.*
Two Pianos, Eight Hands, by Juniors.
Misses Hatch, Elder, Bean and Inman.

PROGRAM.

Class Hymn—Ave Maria..... *Marchetti.*
Prayer.
The Two Graves at St. Helena.....
Miss Fisher.
Aria—Regnava nel Silenzio, (Lucia di Lammermoor.)..... *Donizetti.*
Miss Myers.
Music as a National Art..... Miss Hofer.
Rondo Capriccioso, Op. 14..... *Mendelssohn.*
Miss Hughes.
"I am a King when I Rule Myself."
Miss Hall.
Aria—Esser Mesto, (Martha)..... *Flotow.*
Miss Jacobsen.
Sonate, Op. 27, No. 1, Andante, Allegro,..... *—Beethoven.*
Miss Fisher.
The Mission of Evil.....
Miss Powell
Scene—Ditemi, buona gente.
Arietta—Da quel di che a lei Narrata.
Canzonetta—Fan ciulle, che il core.
(Dinorah)—*Meyerbeer.*
Miss Lichty.
Our National Safeguards.....
Miss Weinlander.
Aria—With Verdure Clad, (Creation)..... *Haydn.*
Miss Hofer.
Presentation of Diplomas.
Benediction.

NOTE.—Miss C. M. Betts, Chicago, and Miss Hattie Halderman, Mt. Carroll, graduate from the art school.

The feud that has for some time existed betwixt juniors and seniors, must have melted into "thin air" before commencement eve, for the former, with friendly touch at the pianos, led the graduation class upon the stage. The essays and the music were alike deserving of the compliments showered upon them. Miss Fisher sketched the lives of the two historical characters that lie buried at St. Helena, Mrs. Judson and Napoleon I. She placed side by side the Christ-like self-sacrifice of the one and the baseness and selfishness of the other. She thrilled the listener as she contrasted duty and glory. Miss Mary Hofer understandingly discussed music as a national art. It is the highest of all arts, she tells us; and, reviewing the ages, she shows us how it has influenced men and nations. Bach, Heyden, Mozart, Beethoven, have builded well; all have added to the world's treasure; and each has surpassed those who went before him in the perfection of his art. The speaker tells us that America uniting the elements of the world, will, in their harmony, produce the final renaissance. "What is a king?" is Miss Hall's query, and she answers it in words that it were well to remember. Shall man despair because of loss or sorrow? Shall his words, acts and thoughts have their own way? Shall his ambition possess and unslave him? Man may fall under sore temptation; but he *may* and *should* assert his right and power to control the mental faculties, and to rule the passions. He may always be a monarch of himself. Miss Powell began her oration with a glance at the world's mournful history of crime. The conflict of life begins in the cradle and ends in the tomb. In a fine peroration we are told to fight evil, and then every new battle will be the easier won. Fight it we must. Fight it, or we are lost! The rhetorical treatment of Miss Weinlander's oration might well be chosen as a model for those learning to write. The subject is a great one; yet she offered thoughts that we wish might be heard by all classes in our commonwealth. The laws of a nation determine its character and history. (1) First, as a national safeguard she named *restricted emigration.* (2) Our national safety demands *temperance legislation.* High license is but an *ignis fatuus* in a march that leads to the grave. (3) The division between capital and labor is a growing danger. A desire for wealth is at the root of all slavery, even at the root of socialism. The healing for these troubles can only come when Christianity finds its way into the recesses of the heart of the whole people.

The light and graceful *Arias* from *Lucia* and *Martha*, always pleasing to opera goers, and even to those who hum unregenerated trills at home, were received with merited applause. The solos from *Myerbeer* and *Haydn* were especially enjoyable; and one felt that the singers had journeyed not a little way on the road to art. What an enchantment there is in *Mendelssohn's Rondo Caprice!* A picture is opened before you. Is it not the Black Forest of Romance? Tiny figures gather beneath the trees, and frolic and frisk to the elfin music. The gentle prelude, the dance, the flight (in octaves), are all correctly portrayed by Miss Hughes' nimble fingers. But of the evening's music programme we enjoyed most the selection from a Beethoven Sonata by Miss Fisher. It was not sacrilege for one to think, that, perhaps, such melodies are the ones that shall be heard beyond the spheres. Is it not gratifying to lovers of culture to know that at this institution students in music, as well as in other departments, learn to have high ideals and to sit at the feet of the masters.

At the close of the exercises, Miss Joy addressed a few feeling and inspiring words to the class, and Mrs. Shimer presented the diplomas.

As the birds, that build in the branches of the trees upon the Seminary Campus, shove their families out of the nest, so yearly does Alma Mater send her brood out into the world. By the merry jargoning in trees and hedge rows you know that the young wrens and robins of former seasons have come back again, and I suspect it is with the same feeling that the old students return in the month of June.

At the Re-union gathering, Tuesday afternoon, Miss Hobbs and Miss Claywell read letters and greetings from many of the former pupils who could not be present. The communications all expressed a deep interest in the future welfare of the Seminary, as they rejoiced in the prosperity of its past.

Interesting orations were delivered by Misses Geiger and Roe. The never-old Schubert Serenade was given by the Cecilian Quartette; Miss Sarah Hostetter's cultivated voice was heard in a German *Lied* and Misses E.

Myers, Elder and Halterman rendered a pleasing sacred trio, composed for the occasion by Miss Madge Myers, a graduate and teacher of the Conservatory.

After an enjoyable season of informal reminiscence, in which a large number participated, a committee was appointed to consider the best interests of the Seminary, when Mrs. Shimer can no longer be its personal guardian.

The Conservatory Concert may be called the year's harvest in this department. Then are offered both by teacher and pupil, the results of months of patient study. The programme was as follows:

PART I.

Schubert—Andante,.....From Symphony in C.
Two Pianos—Eight Hands.
Misses Hughes, Shirk, Betts and Topping.
Graben-Hoffmann—Vocal Duette,
"I feel thy presence where'er I stray."
Misses Jacobsen and E. Myers.
Chopin—.....Scherzo, Op. 31.
Miss Roe.
Gade—.....Approach of Spring.
With four hand Accompaniment.
Cecilian Quartette.
Schumann—Duo,.....Andante and Variations.
Misses Smith and Roe.
Brahms—Vocal Duet,.....The Gypsies,
Mrs. Hazzen and Miss Hobbs.
Mozart—Concerto in D minor.....Romanza.
Miss M. Myers,
With second Piano Accompaniment.

PART II.

From the Opera Faust.....Gounod.
Act III.—Garden Scene.

SKETCH.—Faust, a German student, satiated with knowledge and research in the mysteries of nature, becomes skeptical, calls to his aid Mephistopheles (an evil spirit.) Faust barters his soul for the pleasures and freshness of youth. The beautiful village maiden, Margherita, is revealed in a vision—he is determined to win her. The flowers of Siebel, Margherita's boy lover, are cast aside at sight of jewels from Faust.

Tableau.....
Aria,.....The Vision of Faust.
"Gentle Flowers with your Spell,"
Siebel—Miss Floy Topping.
Recit— "I wish I could but know."
Ballad— "The King of Thule."
Aria— The Jewel Song.
Margherita—Miss Mary Hofer.
Chopin—Ballade.....G minor, Op. 23,
Miss Hobbs.
Arditi—Waltz Song.....*Le Tortorelle.*
Miss M. Lichty.
Mendelssohn—Concerto in G minor,
Presto, Molto Allegro e Vivace,
Miss Decker.
With Second Piano Accompaniment.
Schumann—Chorus.....Gypsy Life,
Euterpe Club.

There was so much excellence to report that one's pen can not perform the task. The scene from *Faust* naturally comes first to mind, as we review the evening's programme, not because it was the most prominent, musically, but for the reason that action, color and melody combine to hold the imagination.

The audience was especially pleased with the *Mendelssohn Concerto.* Miss Decker seemed to caress the keys, so light so elastic, is her touch; and the instrument, suddenly endowed with a soul, *sang for her!*

I need not tell Mrs. Hazzen's many friends of the applause that greeted her appearance, for the old magic is til I in her voice.

Misses Smith and Roe deserve praise for their careful rendering of the *Schumann Andante and variations.*

Chopin's fancy, as capricious as the changes of a summer sky, was delicately interpreted by Miss Hobbs.

The child-like simplicity of *Mozart's Concerto,* fell like a gentle dew upon the heated air, and though, perhaps, not more perfectly rendered than several other numbers, it lingers longer in the memory.

An Alumnæ banquet as usual closed the exercises of anniversary week. H. S. METCALF.

PROGRAMME
OF THE
REUNION SOCIETY.
June 8th, 1887.

Duet—March Joyense.....*J. Albert Jeffrey.*
Misses Hiserodt and Fenn.
Letters from Students.....Read by Miss Hobbs.
Tuscan Duet.....The Flying Clouds
Misses Elder and Fenn.
News from Students.....Read by Miss Claywell.
Music.....Cecilian Quartette.
Oration.....Types of Modern Heroism.
Miss Geiger.
Vocal Solo { Das Lischermadchen / Trulingslaube—*Schubert.*
Miss Hostetter.
Oration.....Victory in Defeat.
Miss Roe.
Sacred Trio—Music Composed by.....
Miss Madge Myers.

PART II.

SHORT INFORMAL TALKS.

Misses H. Mackay, Miles, Campbell; Messrs. Rinewault, Rea, Ely, A. Hostetter, R. Campbell; Madames Cormany, Bede, Greenleaf, Duer, Shimer.

During this second part, Mrs. Greenleaf was invited to play and she responded by furnishing a solo learned when a "Seminary girl" eighteen or more years ago.

HELEN MACKAY, President. ROBERT CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Plan for Endowment.

Mt. Carroll, Ill., July, 1887.

Dear Fellow Students:

At the Re-union of the students of Mt. Carroll Seminary, June 8, 1887, the subject of perpetuating this institution, and the wisest disposal of it for that purpose, was discussed with much interest.

Mrs. Shimer, who thirty-five years ago co-operated with Miss Gregory in founding the Seminary, and who for many years has been its sole proprietor, giving the best energies of her life to its service, now feels, on account of ill health, that she cannot long be its guardian and director.

In order to insure, not only the continuation, but the growth of the institution, Mrs. Shimer wishes to put it under the control of those having ability and funds, who are warmly interested in the higher education of women. We, who look to Mt. Carroll Seminary as our Alma Mater, feel this interest as deeply and desire a continuation of its present prosperity as much as any other class, and, because of this, we call your attention to the munificent offer lately made.

Mrs. Shimer proposes to *donate* the *Seminary property,* free of incumbrance to an association that will raise an endowment of $100,000, be this association composed of former students, an orthodox religious body, or the two united, this endowment to be placed under the control of a Board of Trustees and the income used for the benefit of the institution.

In order to show our appreciation of what the Seminary has done for us and the cause of education, in order to continue a good work successfully begun, in order to perpetuate all friendships and happy memories that cluster around the Mt. Carroll Seminary, let us undertake to fulfil the conditions.

Will you give us an expression of your feeling in regard to this matter by answering, at your earliest convenience, the list of questions given below?

1. Do you favor the plan of former students owning and controlling the Seminary through a Board of Trustees chosen from and by the former students? Do you think they can raise the endowment fund necessaryto give them such ownership and control?

2. If, for any reason, you do not favor the above, would you approve of the students uniting with some organization and having control in the Board of Trustees in proportion to the amount of endowment raised by students?

3. Will you solicit subscriptions for the endowment fund payable when the $100,000 is subscribed?

4. How much do you think you can obtain for this endowment?

5. Please send us the addresses of any students you may know.

SARAH HOSTETTER,
Secretary of Committee.
Mt. Carroll, Ill.

A few words from Mrs. Murrah for Re-union came a mail too late. We take the liberty of giving them to the friends through the OREAD:

My Dear Classmates, Teachers and Friends:

I greatly desire to be present at the Commencement of Alma Mater on the 9th, but again it seems better for me to remain at my post.

Twelve years since I bade the class of '75 "good bye" and started for my chosen field of labor. Twelve years of constant study and almost incessant teaching, during which time have I passed from one post to another in the counties of Franklin and Williamson, until I have become permanently located at Creal Springs, and with my husband, am earnestly engaged in establishing the Creal Springs Seminary.

From the school room to the lecture field, and from these to my study, have constantly rung in my ears the favorite themes of the Collegiates of '75—"Will it Pay?" "The Middle Path is Safest," and "When My Ship Comes In."

To each of the eleven a hearty greet-

ing, and a hope that each member may be present at the Re-union in '88.

G. B. MURRAH.

The three of the class of twelve, referred to above, have been prominent among the Alumnae of Mt. Carroll Seminary. Miss Martha Powell has been connected with the work for freedmen for many years and still remains in Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., as Secretary and Assistant Financier.

Mrs. Murrah tells us of her work. A reporter of the exercises of the Commencement of the Creal Springs Seminary says, "Mrs. Murrah is one of the best educators in Southern Illinois."

Miss Dox, the poet of the class, has not been waiting for her ship to come in, but since graduating has studied medicine, established a school in Idaho and now is lecturing in the cities of New England and New York, in behalf of the New West Education Commission and also utilizing her literary ability by making her pen a means of financial profit.

Art Department.

A part of the work of pupils in the studio during the past year was on exhibition at the Reception, June 7. We copy below from the catalogue. This catalogue also shows a list of over thirty names belonging to the Art Department:

BLACK AND WHITE.

(North Parlor.—First Room.)

1 Portrait of a gentleman.....B. Ridgeway
2 Waiting.....E. Eastabrook
3 Kittens and Pendulum.....M. Brown
4 Ajax.....F. Coleman
5 Ariadne.....J. B. Brill
6 Portrait of Mrs. Shimer.....B. Ridgeway
7 Venus of Milo.....M. Brown
8 Head of Dog.....J. St. Clair
9 Pharaoh's Horses.....F. Blucher
10 Cocoa, Last Rations.....H. Goff
11 Jack in the Box.....H. Halderman
12 Tempesta.....E. Eastabrook
13 Fort Sumter.....J. St. Clair
14 Boats in a light breeze.....F. Bucher
15 Light House.....E. Eastabrook
16 The Campagna.....J. St. Clair
17 Study of Head (from the Life).....F. Coleman
18 Ariadne.....B. Ridgeway
19 Pig.....B. Decker
20 Family Portrait.....L. Betts
21 Portrait of Gentleman.....F. Coleman
22 Windmill.....J. St. Clair
23 Negro Head.....B. Ridgeway
24 Venus of Milo.....B. Ridgeway
25 Portrait of Liszt.....B. Decker
26 Interior of Library.....F. Coleman
27 Le Prentemps.....J. St. Clair
28 Study from the Life.....J. Brillo
29 Peafowl Feather.....M. Cole
30 Portrait of Gentleman.....B. Ridgeway

AQUARELLES.

(Long Parlor.)

Cotton.....H. Halderman
Rhododendrons.....H. Halderman
St. Ettlene.....L. Betts
Dieppe.....H. Halderman
Marine.....E. Eastabrook
On the Nile.....M. Brown
Lake of Four Cantons.....H. Halderman
Landscape.....E. Eastabrook

OIL PAINTINGS.

(Long Parlor.)

1 Venus and Cupid.....H. Goff
2 Tulips
3 Game } .....A. Ballou
4 Grandmother's Corner.....B. Ridgeway
5 Portrait of a Pig.....H. Halderman
6 Naturalist at Work.....L. Betts
7 Colonial Days.....H. Halderman
8 Tempesta.....H. Goff
9 Hurricane Falls.....E. Eastabrook
10 Peonies.....H. Halderman
11 Wild Ducks.....E. Wherritt
12 Rhododendrons.....I. St. Clair
13 Cotton Plant.....I. St. Clair
14 Market Basket.....B. Decker
15 Study of Fleur de Lis.....H. Goff
16 Interior of a Studio.....E. Eastabrook
17 Panel of Grapes.....L. Betts
18 Tallula Falls.....A. Ballou
19 Still Life.....M. Brown
20 Point Rock.....H. Halderman
21 Hyacinths.....E. Wherritt
22 Rainbow Falls.....L. Betts
23 Game.....E. Eastabrook
24 Panels of Grapes.....H. Halderman
25 Dancing Children.....I. St. Clair
26 Hawthorn's Pool.....H. Halderman
27 Roses.....B. Ferguson
28 Wild Ducks.....M. Brown
29 Fleur de Lis.....E. Eastabrook
30 Panel Teal.....H. Halderman
31 Ducks.....B. Ferguson
32 Satin Drapery.....L. Betts
33 Puppy Head.....I. St. Clair
34 Kitten Head.....I. St. Clair
35 On the Hill Side.....D. Melendy
36 Just from the Garden.....L. Betts
37 Study of Wild Apples.....Mrs. Duer

The class, this year, celebrated the school's birthday, the 11th of May. From the *Herald* we quote.

Class day exercises were held by the Senior class in the Chapel of the Seminary on May 11, 1887. It was the 34th anniversary day of the founding of the institution and was ordered as a surprise to Mrs. Shimer. The rooms were beautifully decorated and lighted, and by three o'clock P. M., crowded with guests, the invited friends of the class. The Seminary seniors greeted the public school graduating class with flowers and reserved for them the seats of honor. The following programme was carried out with excellent preparation and taste:

Class History,
Vocal Duett.....Tuscan Folk Song.
Class Prophecy.
Vocal Solo. Thou art like unto a Flower.
Oration.....Thought.
Class Poem.....Womanhood.
Piano Duett—Waltz.....Tschaikowsky.
Senior Charge.
Vocal solo, { *a* The Harp and the Lute. *b* In the Forest.
Ceremony.

The class consisted of the following: Hattie E. Halderman, Letta M. Betts, Laura E. Jacobsen, Mari B. Hofer, Jennie A. Hughes, Margaret A. Fisher, Jessie M. Hall, Mary B. Lichty, Emma J. Myers, Margaret Powell, Rose Weinlander.

At the close of the programme the President of the class, Miss Hall, offered to Mrs. Shimer the anniversary wishes of the class of '87 in a charming manner a salver containing thirty-four beautiful full-blown roses as representing the thirty-four perfect years of the Alma Mater. The whole affair passed off smoothly, the numbers of the programme being excellent, both literary and musical and fore-shadowed a very interesting and high grade commencement programme.

Health and Comfort.

We voluntarily call attention to the *Alpha Garment*, manufactured by the Alpha Manufacturing Co., Woburn, Mass. These are woven worsted combination undersuits, made by measure to suit the individual buyers. They are the most perfect garments of the kind of which we have any knowledge. We can most heartily recommend these to our lady readers and advise them to send, at once, for circulars, to the above address.

A Report of the Oread Society for the Past Year.

BY MARGARET POWELL.

The past year has been felt by all our members to be one of progress. We began the year with a good membership of both old and new students, all ready for work. Our president, during the first term, Miss Madge Myers, did much to push forward and elevate the work of the society.

We can give only a few of the more prominent features of the work accomplished during the year. An important number on nearly every programme was the debate. As in every society this was the bugbear to the timid members, who did not know during the general discussion at what moment they might be called upon to give an opinion; but before the end of the year considerable ability for this work was developed and many a spirited discussion took place.

During this term the history of the Seminary was written, a chapter a week, and read in society. This formed an interesting serial which lasted several weeks and of which no one liked to miss a chapter.

The first open session of the year was held on Tuesday, Dec. 21. The programme was as follows:

PRAYER.

Piano Duet.—
Bajaderentanz 1.....Rubinstein.
Misses Roe and Hatch.
Oration.....M. J. Newcomer.
Orchestra.—
Symphonic Etudes, B flat, Op. 220005, Nos. 1 and 2.....Smart.
Conductor, Signor Florano Toppinizzio.
King Henry VIII.—ACT II. SCENE IV.

AND ACT IV. SCENE II.

Queen Katherine.....M. Menefee.
Cardinal Wolsey.....F. Topping.
Patience.....M. Brockway.
Griffith.....E. Roe.
King Henry.....A. Hofer.
Capucius.....J. Frazer.
Scribe.....M. Brown
Page.....H. Bly
Music.—Selected.....Cecilian Quartette.
Oration.....M. Powell.
Solo.—The Flower Girl.....Bevignani
Miss Jacobsen.

WOMAN'S CONGRESS.—78TH SESSION.

Place, Washington.....Time, 2000
Pres. M. Elder.....Clerk, L. Patton.

RESOLVED:—That the Right of Suffrage should be granted man.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Sen. Flipin of O.....K. Ingall.
Sen. Miggles of Dak.....L. Betts.
Sen. Frizbee of Mass.....E. Hisecroft.

NEGATIVE.

Sen. Hartington of Tex.....M. Calkins.
Sen. Poppin of N. Y.....K. Geiger.
Sen. Singthu of Alaska.....E. Lewis.
Sen. Schmidtberg of Ill.....M. Peterson.
Orchestra:—
Mary's Pet Waltz.....Green.

Miss Jennie Cranston was president during the second term and Miss Kate Geiger during the last. No work of very special note was

done during this time, but all felt that steady advancement was being made.

The committee for the programme of the public session in June made the following part of their plan. In March twelve members were appointed to work for an oratorical contest which took place in the school room May 2; only eight contestants, however, taking part. The three deemed most worthy by the judges were to speak in June. They were Miss Jessie Crawford, subject, "The Shorthand Tendencies of the Times;" Miss Maude Elder, "England's Injustice to Ireland;" Miss Anna Hofer, "The Heroic Age of a Nation." In the final contest, the prize, consisting of books to the value of ten dollars, was awarded to Miss Hofer. It seemed to many the three were equally deserving of prizes; for so faithfully had they worked it was hard to draw the line in the matter of excellence. The programme in June was the following:

PART I.

Piano Duett:—
Moszkowski..... { *a* Deutch. *b* Spanisch.
Misses Hatch and Elder.
Maria Stuart.....Schiller.
ACT III. Scene IV—Park at Fotheringay.
Mary, Queen of Scotts....M. Menefee.
Hannah Kennedy, Attendant—E. Roe.
Elizabeth, Queen of Scotland....
F. Topping.
Earl of Leicester—J. Fraser.
Vocal Trio.....Selected.
Misses Fraser, Rockway and Cranston.

PART II.

ORATORICAL CONTEST.

"Short-Hand Tendencies of the Times".....Jessie Crawford,
"England's Injustice to Ireland"...
Maude Elder.
"The True Heroic Age"...Anne Hofer.
Vocal Solo.—
a "Peacefully Slumber,"...Randegger.
b "The Maiden and the Butterfly,"
Miss Topping. D'Albert.

PART III.

THE LONDON IDEALS.

Frau Marie Hacht.....Soprano.
M'lle Dotti.....Contralto.
Tom Johnas.....Humorist.
Miss Luca Jones.....Reader.
Presentation of Prize.
Cecilian Quartette.

Those who had in charge the rendering of the scenes from "King Henry VIII," in December, and "Marie Stuart" in June, bent every energy to the work, and the general verdict was "Success."

Beside all this there was work, careful and thorough, to be done for every programme. With few exceptions each member did cheerfully the work assigned her.

All parts of the work were not so heavy, for like most "wise men," we relished "a little nonsense now and then."

Many a hearty laugh did we have over a humorous number of the programme.

The last meeting of the year was closed with an "experience meeting" that was one of the most enjoyable things of the whole year. Each one told what the society had done for her, and all felt that no small share of the good gained from one year at school had come from our society work. A vote of thanks was tendered to Miss Varnum, the teacher of composition and rhetoric, for her untiring efforts in behalf of our society, the help she had always so cheerfully given and her assistance in the work of the oratorical contest which would hardly have been a possible thing without her aid.

We parted, feeling that our work in the society had broadened our views, strengthened our abilities, and left happy memories that would remain with us for many years.

Seminary Visitors.

It has been our custom to freely entertain visitors at the Seminary, at such times and for such length of time as they choose to come and remain. We never accept any compensation for this entertainment. It has been a pleasure to receive as guests the near relatives of students. While this is true, we feel that unreasonable demands have frequently been made upon our hospitality. It has been no uncommon occurrence for friends to remain some days in the family, and there have been instances when parties have visited members of the household without recognizing in any way, the fact that they were indebted to the lady of the house for entertainment. Such visitors have come and gone as though mistaking Mt. Carroll Seminary for a free hotel, or general boarding-house for the friends and casual acquaintances of all connected with the institution. Where there are so many together, and the interests of one are connected with those of others, it will be seen there are many evils arising from a great deal of visiting. It is impossible for company to be in the house without more or less interruption to the regular duties of the day. Young ladies can not visit with their friends without their recitations and those of their room-mates being affected. In view of these facts, though not any the less hospitably inclined than previously, the Principal must hereafter reserve for herself the pleasure of inviting guests to the Seminary.

We give on last page of cover the Time Table of the C. M. & St. Paul R. R. It will be seen trains to and from Chicago run at hours very convenient for Mt. Carroll passengers. Our long experience with the road gives us an opportunity to testify intelligently to the uniform courtesy of its managers and employees.

Letters from Friends.

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have been acquainted with, and a patron of the Mt. Carroll Seminary, of Mt. Carroll, Illinois, for more than twenty-five years. I believe it to be the best school in the West, and can conscientiously recommend it to all having daughters to educate.

G. F. VAN VECHTEN.

(Banker.) Cedar Rapids, Ia.
July 3, 1885.

"An excellent school, in which thoroughness is the aim, wherein also a pupil may help herself and be helped to an education, and where high attainments in music and the arts are available."

E. WELLS, Pastor of Baptist Church.
Mt. Carroll, Ill.

After a residence in Mt. Carroll of twenty-five years, and having educated four children in the Mt. Carroll Seminary, we think we apeak advisedly and understandingly, when we say to parents having daughters to educate that the Mt. Carroll Seminary affords facilities, both scientific and musical, unsurpassed by any similar institution in the west. Respectfully,

MR. AND MRS. P. SEYMOUR.

Rockford, Ill., July 2, 1885.

Dear Miss Joy:—I have visited several of the leading educational institutions of the east, as you know, and I really think that the Mt. Carroll school is fully equal to any in point of instruction, and superior to the majority of schools in practical application. Musically, you certainly have the right thing, and that being more in my line of work, I have no hesitancy in giving my hearty recommendation and recognition of the excellent advantages you offer in this department.

IDELL MILES.

(Vocalist and teacher, Boston, Mass.)

We consider the Mt. Carroll Seminary the best school for young ladies in the United States. For acquiring a thorough musical education it has no equal in the west. In its Normal Department it is excelled by none. It offers advantages to students with limited means that no other school can, and those who can afford to pay do not fail to get the worth of their money, if they have brains to use and heart to appreciate their advantages. We can only say further: Try it and be convinced. Very truly yours, C. L. HOSTETTER.

Mt. Carroll, Ill., July 3, 1885. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

I have known Mt. Carroll Seminary for more than a quarter of a century. From a small beginning it has grown

until it takes rank with the very best schools of the west. It is thorough in all its school work, wise in its discipline, and safe in its Christian culture. The moral and intellectual atmosphere of the place is such as to make it perfectly safe for parents to send their daughters to this Seminary to be educated. The department of music especially is of a high order.

D. E. HALTEMAN.

Delavan, Wis., July 9, 1885.

Corresponding Secretary and General Missionary for the American Baptist Home Mission Society for Wisconsin.

"Having known Mt. Carroll Seminary and its very satisfactory and successful working for a series of years, I take pleasure in commending it to the attention of parents who have children to educate and who wish a desirable location, healthful, moral and religious in its surroundings; cheerful, homelike, as a school could well be made in itself, with its teachers competent and thorough, and the principal tenderly and carefully watching over all. We can only expect, as the years go by, even larger success than in the past. With best wishes for its welfare, I remain as ever, Yours," C. D. MERIT.

(Late Pastor of the Baptist Church in Fairbury, Illinois.)

Mt. Carroll Seminary stands unrivalled in point of practical work. Its method of instruction requires not alone that its pupils "be simply good, but good for something." They are not taught certain rules and formulae, that certain circumstances will produce certain results, but they are given those broad, fundamental practical principles of life, which, under any circumstances, will grapple the materials at hand and transmute them at will into elements of success. There has been scarcely a day in the fourteen years since leaving the Seminary, that I have not had new occasions to be grateful for the thorough discipline received during my course of study. WINONA BRANCH SAWYER.

Lincoln, Neb., July 18, 1885.

My dear Mrs. Shimer:—A few days since a lady asked me: "What do you think of the Mt. Carroll Seminary?" I replied: "I think highly of it; if I had a daughter to send away to school at present, I should send her there." I like the school for its general aim, scope and results. It has age enough to be no mere experiment or theory, but a success and practice that commends it to the confidence of its patrons, and at the same time it is young enough to be full of vigor, growth and improvement. Yes, I like the Seminary and hope to learn of its increased prosperity this year." J. P. PHILIPS.

Pastor of the Baptist Church, Beaver Dam, Wis. (Removed to Coldwater, Mich., July 2, 1885.

MRS. F. A. W. SHIMER, DEAR FRIEND:—It is now about twenty-five years since I first entered the Seminary as a student. During all these years I have been quite intimately acquainted with the character of the school, and I want now to bear testimony to the fact, that, in my judgment, it is the most successful academic institution in the west. I have had no hesitation in recommending it, without reserve, to my friends; and I know that all who have acted upon my recommendation have been fully sstisfied. I congratulate you heartily upon the great success of your work. This is my quarter-Centennial offering and you are at liberty to use it as you may desire. Yours Truly,

H. H. C. MILLER.

(Attorney at Law, Fifth floor, First National Bank Bl'dg., Room 517, N. W. Cor. Dearborn and Monroe Sts.)

CHICAGO, ILL., July 1, 1885.

MRS. F. A. W. SHIMER:—Having been a patron of the Mt. Carroll Seminary, and also well acquainted with several young ladies who have been your pupils, I do not hesitate to say that I regard your Seminary as one of the best female schools in the west, and most cheerfully do I recommend it to all parents who have daughters they design to educate. The course of instruction is thorough, the discipline excellent, the corps of teachers in all the departments the best to be obtained. Especially would I recommend the Conservatory of Music of your Seminary to all who are contemplating a musical education. I feel that I cannot speak too highly of this department of your most excellent institution. Having visited Mt. Carroll and your handsome grounds and buildings, I can speak understandingly when I say you have a very healthy location, and the Seminary grounds and buildings make a delightful home for those pupils who board in the institution.

Respectfully, S. Y. THORNTON.

(Editor and proprietor of the Fulton County *Ledger*.)

CANTON, ILL., July 9, 1885.

MRS. F. A. W. SHIMER, DEAR MADAM:—With the last Commencement exercises of the Mt. Carroll Seminary, my associations as a patron terminated. One or the other of my girls has been in constant attendance eight years. I have no more girls or I should commit them to your care, feeling that they were being educated for usefulness, trained in paths of moral rectitude and fitted to discharge life's great duties. Where to educate our girls is an important question. Where can moral culture, intellectual and physical development, with the various accomplishments that polish and adorn the character of young ladies be secured? Where are they under wholesome restraint, surrounded by home influences and protected from the entangling allurements of society? These were to me important questions when I contemplated sending my girls away to school. In the above paragraph of this communication is my answer to these questions, viz:—If I had more girls I should commit them to your care. I thank you for your watchful care, and your able corps of teachers for the thoroughness with which they have discharged their duties. I write this letter as a slight acknowledgement of the obligations I am under to the Mt. Carroll Seminary and its official management. I shall recommend your school to my friends who have girls to educate. Hoping your future may be as prosperous as the past, I remain your friend and the friend of the Mt. Carroll Seminary, M. H. CALKINS.

(Physician in Wyoming, Iowa, and a former member of the Iowa Legislature.)

"It is a matter of great satisfaction to me to note the remarkably advanced position Mt. Carroll Seminary, Ill., has taken in its admirable schedule for the improvement and comfort of students. Especially in the department of musical art is its standard unequivocally high, and based upon the soundest principles of musical culture and practical value, in both vocal, instrumental and theoretical branches. The methods employed are, as far as my knowledge of the subject goes, the BEST EXTANT, while the artistic culture and enthusiasm of the well equipped teachers in that field is worthy of the most highly renowned standards of our musical capitals. Upon correct methods in music must the future of the art depend." WM. H. SHERWOOD.

Pianist and Teacher, 156 Fremont Street, Boston, Mass.

We *voluntarily* call the attention of the public to one of the greatest inventions of the age for the comfort of helpless invalids, and that is THE INVALID LIFTER, which is so simple it can be managed by a child. By means of it, the invalid can be moved from the bed to a chair, from chair to carriage, or from any one posture to another, without pain, and without the expenditure of the strength of others. Any one having suffering friends will do well concerned, invalid, nurse and sympathizing relatives, a great kindness by obtaining the Lifter. Address L. M. McCUTHINO, Jerseyville, Ill., for particulars.

MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY.

Mount Carroll, Carroll County, Ill.

INCORPORATED BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT.

OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT AND INSTRUCTION.

MRS. F. A. WOOD SHIMER, Principal.
ADELIA C. JOY, Associate Principal.
HENRY W. HAZZEN, Professor of History and Literature.
ELLEN E. GRANNIS, A. B., Latin and German.
NETTIE GRIGGS, Bh. B., Natural Science and Mathematics.
E. SOPHIA WINTER, Preparatory Department.
MARY FRANKLIN, Art Department and French.
MRS. B. F. DEARBORN HAZZEN, Director of the Conservatory of Music and Teacher of Vocal Culture.
BELL B. DECKER, Principal of the Department of Instrumental Music.
MADGE L. MYERS, Harmony, History of Music, Piano.
CLARA FERGUSON, Assistant Teacher of Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
MABEL ABERNETHY, Assistant Pupil.
HENRY SHIMER, A. M., M. D., Resident Physician.
MRS. M. G. NIAS, Director of the Domestic Department.
JESSIE B. HALL, Librarian and Assistant Book-keeper.
MRS. F. A. W. SHIMER, Financier.

The school was opened in May, 1853, by Miss Frances A. Wood (now Mrs. Shimer) and Miss C. M. Gregory. For thirteen years both ladies and gentlemen were received as students. The building became so crowded, and the demand for room so great, that it was impossible to accommodate all; hence, it was decided best to refuse gentlemen, and receive ladies only. Still more room was needed, and in 1866-7, the Principals made a second addition to the original building, hoping to be able again to accommodate all who might wish to come. In this they were disappointed, for most of the rooms were in demand for ladies as soon as completed.

THUS IT CONTINUES A LADIES' SEMINARY.

In 1870 Miss Gregory retired from the institution. Mrs. Shimer purchased her interest, and became sole proprietor. Miss A. C. Joy, Miss Gregory's successor, is a lady eminently fitted for her position. The steadily increasing prosperity of the Institution for the past fifteen years is largely due to the superior ability and vigorous zeal brought into the work by Miss Joy.

Of the financial management, which has been one and the same in the hands of Mrs. F. A. W. Shimer for over thirty-four years, the success of the enterprise is sufficient comment. Under this management the Mt. Carroll Seminary has attained a position as an educational institution second to no similar one West or East, and a credit financially that but few exclusively business enterprises usually command.

THE CONTINUOUS GROWTH

of the School has made repeated additions necessary till the fourth building (third addition by the Principals) has been erected. In this last addition which nearly doubles the accommodations, the appointments are superior to those before furnished. Modern improvements in modes of heating, ventilating, supplying water, etc., add much to the comfort and pleasure of the home-life of students.

Says an eminent gentleman of Chicago, in a letter to the Principal, "Yours is the only institution in our knowledge that moves steadily forward without any whining or begging."

Never in all these thirty-four years, has the Principal once asked a person for his or her patronage. Never has an agent been employed to solicit pupils or funds. Thus the school has not had the benefit of the means used in most institutions to spread widely its name and reputation, and hence it is not surprising that in many localities it is unknown. Its students have, as a rule, been of a character to commend the school, and they prove a most successful advertisement of its worth. As the number increases, and its Alumnæ scatter to every state in the Union, the influence widens. This institution shows a record of steady, healthful growth and prosperity, that can safely challenge a compeer.

THE INSTITUTION HAS A DELIGHTFUL SITE

containing twenty-four acres, located in the City of Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co., Ill., ten miles from the Mississippi river. The South-West & Chicago Pacific divisions of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—formerly known as the Western Union—passes through the place, opening direct communication east to Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, etc., and west via Savanna, the nearest point on the Mississippi river, to Fulton, Clinton, Rock Island, St. Louis and Council Bluffs, and through them to all points north, south and west. This C. M. & St. Paul Railway has 5,000 miles of road traversing all quarters of the northwest thus making Mt. Carroll easy of access. Its managers favor all connected with the Seminary with reduced rates over their road during the holiday vacation.

THE SEMINARY GROUNDS ARE HANDSOMELY LAID OUT

and ornamented with evergreens and deciduous trees of nearly every variety grown in the latitude. Spacious flower gardens filled with plants, give abundant bloom the entire season. On the Seminary grounds and farm are grown every variety of fruit and vegetable of this climate. Some two thousand apple trees, two acres of grapes, with every other hardy fruit in equal abundance, are cultivated for the exclusive use of the institution. The patent refrigerator lately built, having eight rooms for cold storage, gives ample facilities for preserving fresh the abundant fruit of the grounds. There is a greenhouse now added, with a cottage adjoining.

THE HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION

justly claims attention. Sickness among the students rarely occurs. The school is entering upon the thirty-fifth year of its history, and during this entire period only two deaths have occurred among the students, and these at an interval of twenty years. A more healthful location scarcely can be found, or better sanitary regulations be devised than at this institution.

The Principals urge parents to assist in maintaining the health of the institution and explain themselves by quoting from the catalogue of a sister institution. *We request that you do not send boxes of rich cake and confectionery to your daughters. Also, that you do not furnish them money*

with which to buy these things. They are a fruitful source of sickness. Parents send us headaches and dyspepsia by express. We cannot send them back; they stay to plague us. It gives a child a moment's pleasure, and this through the appetite. It always teaches selfish, unwomanly ways; it breeds discontent; it interrupts studies; it is a premium upon sickness, and is a mistaken kindness. Our table is alike for all, and enough for every want of health."

A SKILLFUL PHYSICIAN,

resident in the institution, gives attention to any sickness that is not protracted, free of charge.

COURSES OF STUDY.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Orthography, Penmanship, Elocution, Mental and Written Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, United States History, Elements of Bookkeeping, Latin Grammar and Reader, Algebra: (Olney's complete, one year.)

Collegiate Department.

FIRST YEAR.

FALL TERM.—Algebra finished, Latin, History.

WINTER TERM.—Rhetoric, History, Latin.

SPRING TERM.—Rhetoric, History, Latin.

SECOND YEAR.

FALL TERM.—Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Latin.

WINTER TERM.--Geometry, Chemistry, Latin.

SPRING TERM.— Trigonometry, Chemistry, Latin.

THIRD YEAR.

FALL TERM.—Zoology, Physiology, Latin.

WINTER TERM.—Physiology, (six weeks,) Botany, (six weeks,) History of Art, Latin.

SPRING TERM.– Botany, Civil Government, Latin.

FOURTH YEAR.

FALL TERM.--Geology, Literature, Evidences of Christianity.

WINTER TERM.—Astronomy, Literature, Intellectual Philosophy.

SPRING TERM.—Moral Science, Intellectual Philosophy, Butler's Analogy.

The Normal Department.

The following subjects are required of graduates from this department:

Studies of the Preparatory Department. History (one year,) Physiology, Composition, Rhetoric, Zoology, Botany, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Geology, Civil Government, Political Economy, Literature, Intellectual Philosophy and the Elements of Drawing. It is preferred that Latin be added to the above named studies.

The Common branches are reviewed before graduation.

Students may be fitted for an advanced class in college, by receiving instruction in branches not included in the above course.

Pupils who can not complete a course of study may select subjects by consulting the Principal.

Equivalent studies are accepted for certain subjects in the regular courses.

Lectures

on Anatomy, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Natural History by H. Shimer, A. M., M. D.

Lectures on History and Literature by Henry W. Hazzen, Esq.

Conversational lectures on Art, Habits, Teaching, Manners, etc., by the different teachers of the institution.

Lectures on different topics by speakers from abroad will be had during the year.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The fine collections Dr. Shimer has made of specimens in the various branches of Natural History add much to the interest of students pursuing this study. Instruction in Taxidermy is given, specimens being furnished, so that each may obtain a practical knowledge.

APPARATUS FOR ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY,

the original cost of which was over fifteen hundred dollars, consisting of a full sized manikin, mounted human skeleton, human bones separate, and numerous charts, etc., illustrate fully the subjects of anatomy and physiology.

EXPERIMENTAL CHEMISTRY

receives attention, and those who take a special course of lessons in this work, will be charged with the extra material used in experiments, the extent of which may be decided by a vote of the class making this a specialty.

MODE OF STUDY.

The boarding pupils study in their private rooms, and thus enjoy advantages for investigation and thought which a public school room can not furnish.

Teachers' meetings are held each week and the progress of pupils is reported to the Principal, and the standing of each carefully considered.

COMPOSITION.

In addition to the usual essays required of students, the pupils meet once or twice a week in classes, and receive general instruction in composition and careful criticism upon work done in class. Abstracts in history, literature and kindred subjects are required, and thus every opportunity is given for practice, that young ladies may be able to express thought easily and well.

EXAMINATIONS,

both written and oral, occur monthly, and a report of the standing of each student is sent to parents or guardian. Should any young lady enter the institution whose early advantages have not been such as to admit of the test of a public examination, it may be private by special request being made to the director of studies.

Whatever may be the advancement of pupils otherwise, they will be required to devote time and attention to reading, spelling and penmanship, if found deficient in these branches.

A pupil of superior ability and application may complete a course in less time than that shown in our circular. Those whose attainments admit of it, may enter an advanced class, and graduate as soon as they pass an examination in the required studies, providing an unexceptional deportment is maintained.

Our system of instruction contemplates a thorough preparation for the ordinary duties of life, a proper cultivation of the better elements of human nature, that young ladies may be suitably prepared for what should be the higher duties and enjoyments of life.

Students entering the freshman year will be examined upon all studies in the Preparatory Course. No student will receive a diploma without having completed the several branches in the Seminary, or passed an examination upon work done elsewhere. This will be demanded unless the testimonials of scholarship are from teachers who are known to be strict in their requirements.

DIPLOMAS,

with the usual honors are conferred upon those completing, satisfactorily, the Collegiate and Normal courses.

PHYSICAL CULTURE,

the importance of which can not be over-estimated, receives attention daily, systematic exercise being insisted upon. The uniform good health of our family is sufficient evidence of care in this direction.

BOARDING.

An abundance of healthful food is furnished, consisting largely of cereals, fresh fruits and vegetables. Every proper means is used to secure a cordial home feeling, which not only adds to happiness, but is a desirable aid to the improvement of time.

Pupils can spend their vacations at the Seminary if they so desire. All students not having homes in or near the city, are expected to board in the

Seminary, unless special arrangements are made with the Principal. This is required that teachers may exercise that general care that seems necessary for the best good of pupils.

CALLS.

The private rooms of the boarders are strictly prohibited to the day-scholars and all callers or visitors. Without special permission to the contrary given by one of the Principals, all calls must be received in the Reception Room or Library.

No young lady will receive calls from young gentlemen in town unless introduced by the Principal, parents or guardians. Persons calling on pupils will please send their names and requests to the Principal. No stranger will be received as a visitor to a pupil unless satisfactory evidence is given that the visitor is known and approved of by the parents or guardian. If a gentleman, he will be expected to present to the Principal a note of introduction from parent or guardian of the young lady upon whom he wishes to call.

VISITING ON THE SABBATH,

Receiving visits or traveling to or from home will not be permitted Sundays, except in cases of extreme necessity.

All pupils are expected to attend church and Bible class at such places as the parents or guardian may designate, unless the weather is unfavorable or the pupils not well.

THE CLOTHING

of pupils should be plain and neat; extravagance in dress and jewelry are particularly deprecated. Every article of clothing and bedding must be distinctly marked with the owner's name before it can be received into the laundry.

In the outfit, rubber overshoes, umbrellas, towels and table napkins should not be forgotten.

If parents or guardians wish to furnish pocket money for necessary purchases, it should be deposited with the Principal or in the seminary safe.

BORROWING OR LENDING MONEY

or any article of clothing, among students is strictly forbidden. Merchants and shop-keepers in town are earnestly requested not to give credit to any student, unless previous permission to that effect is given by the parents or guardians in writing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

An extensive trifling correspondence is highly pernicious to pupils, and should not be allowed. Parents will communicate their wishes in this matter, and furnish to the Principals a list of correspondents approved by them.

Should pupils in their correspondence with home friends express dissatisfaction, or complain of the rules of the school, or anything pertaining thereto, the Principals earnestly urge the propriety and justice of being informed without delay, in order that the wrong, if there be any, may be searched out and corrected. A prompt, frank communication from the persons immediately concerned will receive that attention the importance of the case may demand.

TELEGRAMS, ETC.,

should be addressed to the Principals instead of the students.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Based on an estimate for boarding at $2.91 per week, and (with ten per cent. off to yearly patrons, boarding net, $2.62 per week) all other expenses at correspondingly low rates, giving total estimate as follows: Boarding, private furnished rooms warmed and lighted, washing and ironing, (nine pieces per week), tuition in entire English course, with the privilege of Latin and incidentals, all for

Fall Term of 15–37 yr., (longest term of year) from $92 to $106.

The difference in rates depends on the room occupied; all are pleasant and well furnished, but differ in size, location and accommodations.

Winter Term, 12–37 yr., from $73 to $84.

Spring Term, 10–37 yr., from $61 to $70.

Total gross expenses per year, $226 to $260.

From which to yearly patrons ten per cent. is deducted, which gives net $203.40 to $234 per year.

Many pupils come to the Seminary for the study of Music alone; some for Music and Painting, and some for Art alone. To such, a deduction of $30 per year from the above yearly rates is made. Tuition in Music and use of instrument to be added, as per schedule of Conservatory prices. This class of students do not take the studies of the English course, but may have all the privileges of class Elocution, Class Drawing, Penmanship and Composition.

EXTRA (BUT OPTIONAL) EXPENSES FOR ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES, ETC.

Instruction in the Art Department, per hour	$ 25
Modern Languages, each per year	20 00
Greek, per year	30 00

Latin free to students boarding in Seminary, and pursuing the regular course.

Diploma, $3.

For teacher's provision or system of Pecuniary Aid, see third page of cover.

PAYMENTS

are to be per term in advance. As this is important for the prosperity of such an institution, we urge a strict observance of this requirement. *Credit may be given, however, bills being settled by note within fifteen days from entering, reliable reference being named. It will be noticed that a discount of ten per cent. from the bills for the year for boarding and tuition in English Course is given yearly patrons,* which will be taken from the last payment of the year. It is understood that this is made in case patrons comply with the terms of payment as named above. It is not reasonable to expect us to wait an indefinite time for the settlement of bills, and to make the same discount as to those who settle promptly and according to conditions necessary to justify the discount. It is no excuse for delinquency that the bill is not presented. Our circulars show just what the expenses are, and anyone really desirous of being prompt, can present at least a sum approximating the regular term payments. *Where this is not done in the future, we shall feel justified in making the bills at the close of the year without discounts.*

A furnished room has a closet for wardrobe, carpet, bureau, mirror, bedstead, (with spring-bed bottom; mattress and pillows), stove, (if the room is not heated by furnace), chairs, study stand, pitcher, or water carrier, broom, dust-pan, kerosene lamp and oil can.

Students furnish their own towels, napkins, table fork and teaspoons, and for their beds, each one pair of sheets and one pair of pillow cases, one bed quilt and one blanket.

CLERGYMEN AND MISSIONARIES

if engaged in the work of their profession exclusively, or if superanuated, receive a discount of one-fourth from price of boarding, tuition in English Course, washing, fuel, lights and use of room. The same discount is given the daughters of deceased clergymen. Tuition free in the English Course to daughters of soldiers who lost their lives in the service. If the attendance of either of these classes of students is less than a school year, or bills are not promptly settled according to the above requirements, no discount will be made, but full rates charged the same as to any student attending less than a year.

N. B.—A comparison of the expenses of different schools is expected from those seeking one to patronize. We would bespeak for our circular a careful examination. It will be seen we put all in one estimate, thus the cost *seems* greater than that of some few similar institutions; but when the expense of various necessary items not furnished, that must come in as extras in bills of those *apparently* less expensive schools, as lights, washing,

carpets and various other articles of furnishing, it will be found the aggregate cost far exceeds ours, besides causing numerous petty annoyances. Again to yearly patrons the discount of ten per cent. reduces the actual cost to very much less than that of most schools of equal merit. The real cost is no more, and as a rule less than at similar schools *claiming especial merit as inexpensive. Examine and note what is furnished.*

THERE ARE NO CONCEALED EXTRAS.

We have set forth every item of school expenses necessarily incurred by pupils, and give them so fully and explicitly that we flatter ourselves all inquiries are anticipated and answered.

MANUAL LABOR

is not required of any, but opportunity is given all who wish to economize expenses, or who desire it for the regular exercise it affords, to do from one to three or more hours' work per day. For this the pupil is paid by the hour, the price varying from five to fifteen cents, according to the kind of work done, the faithfulness of the worker, and the responsibility involved. Ten cents per hour is the usual average price for domestic labor not involving responsibility.

IN ORDER TO AID STUDENTS WHO MUST ECONOMIZE,

we rent a few unfurnished rooms to boarders at very low rates. The pupil supplies needed articles for her room, fuel, lights and washing from her home. Those living near Mount Carroll may thus very materially reduce expenses.

Our desire is to bring the advantages of a first-class institution within the reach of all worthy young women, hence let none who are willing to make reasonable sacrifices for an education hesitate to apply to us. We take pleasure in helping those who will help themselves.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION

to this school should be made as early as possible in order to secure the choice of rooms.

Applicants should give name, age, attainments, and the probable time of remaining in the institution.

TESTIMONIALS OF CHARACTER

are expected from all strangers entering. They may be from a pastor or former teacher, or any responsible person of whose standing the principal may learn.

PUNCTUALITY.

A high standard of punctuality is required in every department of duty. Without it, character for study and scholarship cannot be maintained. If education is worth anything, it is worth what it costs to make it thorough. It is therefore expected that every pupil will be in her place at the appointed time, even at the expense of personal sacrifice and inconvenience.

Any accepted applicant being disappointed in her purpose to enter school, should give immediate notice, that the vacancy may be filled.

NO REDUCTION

will be made to any student who leaves the institution before the close of the term, unless notice is given of such intention on entering, or in case of protracted illness of the pupil.

No deduction is made for absence from the school or family during the session, except in case of severe illness, and that for a longer period than four weeks. No one will leave the institution on the plea of illness, but by the advice of a physician. In case of sickness, immediate attention is given by the principals to the wants of the patient, and the care and comforts of home provided.

A request from parents or guardian for the student to leave the institution, to visit home or for any other purpose, should be *addressed directly to the Principals.*

DAMAGES.

The occupants of each room shall be answerable for the damages done it during the time of occupancy.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

Much annoyance is sometimes occasioned to teachers and pupils by a want of uniformity in the editions of the same work for text books. To obviate this difficulty, and as a convenience to pupils, there will be kept in the Seminary all books, sheet music, stationery, etc., that may be needed, for sale to pupils at the lowest prices. These are *cash* articles, and in case credit is desired, an additional per cent. must be paid by those accommodated. It is hoped, however, none will ask it. Text books used in the regular English Course may be rented by pupils in the Manual Labor Department.

Pupils are required to bring for reference such text books as they may have. A very large part of the instruction is oral, or obtained from other sources than from the particular book chosen for daily use.

Conservatory of Music.

A systematic course of study, with well-defined grades, is evidently necessary in an institution of this kind, to give music a place among other branches of instruction. We have arranged such a course as will give variety to the pupil's work and acquaint her with the different schools of musical composition as well as to assist in the rendering of the best compositions of first-class writers, both ancient and modern. The sonatas of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven will occupy a regular portion of the pupil's attention, and the cultivation of the taste and appreciation of the pupils will be constantly kept in mind.

The department of organ playing will receive special attention, and will include the works of the best classic writers. Pupils will be taught to play a score correctly without the use of the old-fashioned "thorough-bass" figuring, which involved constant violation of the rules of strict musical composition, and which has no place in modern organ playing. Knowledge of the construction of the pipe organ of the present day will be imparted, together with instruction in the department of registration.

It will be the aim of the instructor to assist the student in harmony to a practical comprehension of the rules of musical composition, and to encourage and cultivate whatever germs of talent may show themselves.

The "thorough-bass" method mentioned above, is incidental to harmony, and is included in it. The study of "harmony" or "musical theory" will further be made practical by being called to the pupil's attention in connection with piano forte and organ playing, enabling the performer to obtain an understanding of the construction of what she is playing. A mastery of Grammar is not more indispensable to the accomplished orator, than a mastery of harmony is to one who would excel in music. It must underlie all sound culture.

The system of daily lessons in music has been tested here many years. Its advantages are various and need not be enumerated. The results are the most thorough and complete musical discipline, helping to build up a Conservatory of Music second to none in the west.

It is designed in the Piano Method to impart correct *principles* of technique. The sensibility and will of the pupil are largely exercised in giving direction to muscular action, so that which is often purely "machine" work, is brought under mental control. Thus are soon developed a musical perception and discrimination in regard to tone and touch, qualities greatly needed as a means to fine interpretation.

Careful attention is given to the use of the pedals, (especially the damper,) in accordance with Wm. H. Sherwood's ideas on the subject, as expressed in a supplement to the "*Etude*" for September, 1884.

The following Piano Course can

but serve as a clue to the work, for there must be made necessarily many variations, in adapting it to the needs of individual pupils. In all cases, as soon as practicable, a varied selection of pieces from the works of the best composers is given, and, with many pupils, it is often thought best to make these pieces take the place of "studies." That is, they are so analyzed with reference to the qualities demanded in a tasteful and conscientious musical rendering of them, that the pupil may come to have a realizing sense of any technique involved, as a *means* and not the *end* of interpretation.

HISTORY OF MUSIC is a requisite for graduation, and the Piano Rehearsals are illustrative of the development of Piano Music.

The Graduating Course of Music.

GRADE I.—Five finger exercises *without notes*.
Kœhler, Op. 218.
L. H. Sherwood, *Ecole de Facilite'*.
GRADE II.—Wieck, Method in technique.
Bertini, Op. 29.
Heller, Op. 47.
Sherwood, Metronome Orchestration.
GRADE III.—Wieck, (continued.)
Kullak, Op. 48, bk. I.
Matthews, Studies in Phrasing.
Bach, Five Part Inventions.
Eschmann, Op. 22.
GRADE IV.—Cramer, 50 Select Studies.
Tausig, Daily Studies, bk I.
Kullak, Op. 48, bk. I, (continued.)
GRADE V.—Tausig, Daily Studies, bk. II.
Kullak, Op. 47, bk. II.
Moschelles, Op. 70.

The Advanced Course on Piano.

Tausig, Daily Studies, bk. III.
Kullak, Op. 43, bk. III.
Chopin, Some of the *Etudes*.
Bach, Fugues, (selected.)
Also, an extended study of more difficult compositions of various styles than those required of graduates.

Graduating Course in Harmony.

ELEMENTARY.—From one to one and a half years. This includes oral drill in the leading facts and rudiments, Chart and Church music, Analysis of Chords, Thorough Bass, etc., and the application of the chief principles to simple exercises in chord connection, cadences and modulations.

The apparatus used is that arranged by the Rev. L. H. Sherwood, in his music school at Lyons, N. Y.

ADVANCED.—Additional time, ordinarily a year; Weitzmann's Manual of Theory is taken as the basis of instruction.

The Extended Course in Theory. comprises Extended Harmonies, Analysis and the Elements of Counterpoint and Form.

CONCERTED PIECES.

During the course pieces suited to the different grades are selected from the composers Jensen, Grieg, Blumenthal, Keinecke, Tschaikowsky, Rubenstein, Moskowski, Gounod, Schumann, Mendelsso n, Chopin, Wagner, Liszt, Beethoven and others.

The Elementary Course in Harmony is required of graduates in both the Vocal and the Instrumental departments.

DEPARTMENT OF VOICE CULTURE.

It is perhaps more difficult in voice culture to specify a particular course than in any other branch of music. There are seldom two voices that admit of like training. To treat successfully the different characteristics of each voice demands large experience and special adaptability.

The first step toward voice culture, is to locate the tones so as to produce a clear, perfect vibration on every note throughout the compass of the voice, without any strain or help from the throat. In order to do this, much attention must be given to the acquiring of a correct method of breathing. The success of the vocal student depends almost entirely on these two things: location of tone, and correct breathing—something very difficult to make most beginners understand.

Exercises for clear enunciation, both in English and Italian, are very important. Exercises in vocal technique, for flexibility and sweetness of tone, should receive daily attention.

The teachers should select from the standard works such studies as are best adapted to the advancement of each pupil. We aim to do this, and use studies by Concone, Vaccai, Marchesi, Panotka, Nava, Bordogni and Lamperti, as necessity requires.

A choice variety of English, German and Italian songs are given from time to time. As the pupil advances selections from the standard operas and the study of the principal oratorios receive particular attention.

COURSE OF ORGAN STUDY.

FIRST GRADE.—(*a*) Rink's "First Three Months at the Organ;" (*b*) "Thirty Elementary Studies," by Best.

SECOND GRADE.—(*a*) First Book of Rink's Organ School; (*b*) Whiting's First Six Months at the Organ.

THIRD GRADE.—(*a*) Dudley Buck's eight Studies in Pedal Phrasing; (*b*) Bach's easier preludes and fugues.

FOURTH GRADE—Rink's Organ School, fourth and fifth books.

GUITAR—Carcarri's Method.

The utmost thoroughness will be insisted upon in each and all of the above departments, and no pupil will be allowed to rush over piano studies, as scholars are too frequently permitted to do.

DIPLOMAS IN MUSIC

are conferred upon those who complete the prescribed course of study satisfactorily.

An extended course of music, occupying one or two years, is arranged, which some of our students take after completing the regular course and receiving their diplomas. To such, who may attain superior excellence in expression and execution, medals are presented.

The instruments in use in this institution are far superior to those usually found for practice. Of pianos, organs, melodeons, guitars, etc., (including occasional ones brought by students) there are over thirty in use in the building. Among them is a parlor grand, superior Chickering upright piano, and two large double bank organs, full pedal bass, giving every requisite for acquiring the touch and use of the church organ.

N. B. Over twenty *new* pianos were put to use in the Conservatory in 1882.

The *Technicon*, a machine lately brought before the public, a notice of which is given in another column, will be continued in use this coming year by conservatory pupils.

TERMS AND EXPENSES IN THE MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.

The cost of instruction we believe we have reduced to the lowest possible figures for a first-class institution. Besides the lessons given by the Principals, several associate teachers who are thoroughly competent instructors, give lessons under the supervision of the Principals, who are responsible for the conduct of the entire Conservatory. Every pupil's standing and classification is determined by the Principals and her lessons directed and controlled by them, whether under their daily instruction, or under that of an assistant. Thus, while pupils taught by an assistant have instruction at a very low price, they really have the benefit of the large experience of the Principal.

CONSERVATORY EXPENSES.

Instruction in Piano Organ (Pedal Bass) and Guitar Music; Vocalization, (voice building,) each:

Private daily lessons per year, of assistant	$48 00
Private lessons (same as daily) two per week, per year	22 00
Class lessons class of two; daily lessons, per year	30 00
Harmony, two lessons per week, one hour each, four in class, per year	25 00
Private daily lessons from Principal, of either the vocal or the instrumental department, per year	97 00
Private lessons from the same, two per week (same as daily,) per year	40 00
Class lessons, half hour each, in class of two every other day, from either of the Principals, per year	50 00
Class lessons, half hour each in class of two, two lessons per week from either of the Principals, per week	40 00
Harmony and Musical Composition, class of four, from Principal, two lessons per week, of one hour each, per year	40 00
Use of Piano or Organ, one hour per day, per year	10 00
Use of large Pedal Bass Organ, one hour per day, per year	13 00

The arrangement of terms, it is apparent, brings the very highest order of instruction within the reach of those to whom otherwise it would be wholly inaccessible. Instruction, which, in the larger cities, cost $4 or $5 per lesson, is here furnished at a mere nominal cost. While, therefore, the Conservatory offers to the wealthy the best advantages money can procure, it also offers the same to those of limited means.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ART

is given a prominence not usual in Literary Institutions. Here it has the same careful attention as the Collegiate Department, and many students devote their time almost exclusively to this department. It is so graded that all who desire can graduate with the same honors as in Music.

THE ART COURSE

comprises Penciling, Crayons, Water Colors, Oil Painting and History of Art, is arranged as follows:

First Year—Pencil Drawing in Landscape, Flowers, Fruit and Figures, Elements in Perspective.

Second Year—Crayon and Water Colors. Object Drawing with Practical Perspective.

Third Year—Oil Painting from copies, to acquire manual execution.

Fourth Year—Oil Painting in connection with the Aerial Perspective and Higher Studies.

The course of Perspective will embody the system of Chapman, Pensley, Krusi, and others, with practical application of sketching from nature.

The study of Perspective will be a more prominent feature of the Art Course than formerly and more time will be devoted to sketching from nature.

The object of the course is to educate the mind, as well as the eye and hand, that the pupil may be able rightly to appreciate and perpetuate the beauties of nature, rather than to "paint pictures."

Portrait painting will receive special attention this coming year.

Instruction in *repousse* work and wood carving given when desired.

For those who wish to devote themselves entirely to art studies, a course of private reading is furnished, and other helps to a rightful understanding of the Theory and History of Art.

Many come to us with the intention of making a specialty of Music and Art, who wish to pursue studies in connection with either one of these, but are unable to remain for a sufficient length of time to complete the Collegiate course. To such we would especially recommend the following: The Common branches, History of Greece, Rome, France and England, Physiology, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, English and American Literature, History of Art and German.

CALENDAR FOR 1887-'88.

The academic year is divided into three terms:

Fall Term (35th year,) opens on Thursday, September 8, 1887.

Fall Term closes December 21, 1887.

Winter Term opens January 5, 1888.

Winter Term closes March 22, 1888.

Spring Term opens March 29, 1888.

Spring Term closes June 7, 1888.

Summer vacation from June 7, 1888 to September 6, 1888.

Hammocks!

What luxury in a hammock, and what a trouble we have had to get hammocks that would do good service in our use at the Seminary. We buy them by the dozen and they are *wrecked* by the dozen! Of course all hammocks are not made to bear at once the weight of three to six jolly girls, but we have just received a new consignment of hammocks, showing four different styles, and we think we have something that will bear the girls,—any number and weight that can be put upon one. Then, accompanying the hammocks, from the same establishment, we have the finest Fly Net that we ever owned. We know all the family will rejoice in this acquisition since it will add so much to the comfort of faithful old horse Frank, and they can picture him at his post, the big old maple tree, where he stands from early morn till evening, ever ready for faithful service, and clothed in his ample net, defying the festive fly. This brings us to tell where others may get similar supplies. Write directly to the manufacturers, Heinhold Brothers. See advertisement in another column and send for their price list.

The Cecilian.

The Cecilian is a society organized early in the past school year by members of the Conservatory of Music of Mt. Carroll Seminary, for the purpose of arousing among the students a deeper and more general interest in the tone masters and their works, and also to afford to many an opportunity to gain information not easily attainable otherwise. During the past year meetings were held weekly, and great interest was shown in the papers and talks upon the various subjects studied, as well as in the musical selections chosen as illustrations. The society furnishes its members the best musical periodicals of the day, and aspires to the possession of a choice library.

Thus far the plan of the work has been left to the discretion of the programme committee, which consisted of the musical faculty. Study during the fall term was chiefly in the department of vocal music: the German Lied, Modern Lied Composers, the English Ballad and the Scotch song being taken up in succession. Several weeks, also, were devoted to opera; its origin, history and characteristics received careful consideration. The lives and works of many leading composers of the art-form were studied, especial attention being given to Wagner and the Music of the Future.

The remainder of the year was devoted to Musical Form. The elements of form—section, phrase, period, motive, etc.,—were first taken up, and were followed by a study of the three principal instrumental forms: Primary Forms, simple and composite; Rondo form, and Sonata form. Each subject was illustrated by the analysis of a selection from the works of the masters.

The line of study for the following year is not yet planned, but it is hoped that it will be still more interesting and profitable than the work of last year.

The History of Woman Suffrage.

The third volume of this history has recently been received. It, with the others published, make a most valuable work. All interested in studying this question should read it, and all, whether in favor or opposed to woman's suffrage, must feel it a question of great importance. The history acquaints us in a spirited way with the women who have been making themselves heard and felt in connection with this movement. Miss Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y., now has full charge of its publication.

THE OREAD.

AUGUST, 1887.

F. A. W. Shimer and Adelia C. Joy,
Publishers and Proprietors.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF THE OREAD SOCIETY.

President, Kate Ingalls, Phoenix, Ari.
Vice-Pres't, Maud Elder, Concord, Ia.
Rec. Sec'y, Mary Hatch, McGregor, Ia.
Cor. Sec'y, Bonnie Ridgeway, Orleans, Ind.
Treasurer, Mary Brockway, Chicago.
Librarian, Nettie Miller, Hitt, Ill.
First Teller, Nellie Bussy, Lanark.
Second Teller, Lela Stilson, Chicago.

OFFICERS OF THE ALUMNÆ SOCIETY.

President, Miss Joanna Claywell; Vice-President, Miss Lou Graper; Secretary, Miss Madge Myers; Treasurer, Mrs. Nellie S. Rinewalt.

OFFICERS OF THE REUNION SOCIETY.

President, Miss Helen Mackay; Vice-Presidents; Miss Elia Campbell and Mrs. Mary Halderman; Secretary, Mr. R. H. Campbell.

REUNION COMMITTEE.

Miss J. Claywell, Mrs. J. W. Cormany and Miss A. C. Joy.

The OREAD comes with its mid-summer greetings to the absent and the friends of other days. It reminds the Mt. Carroll Seminary sons and daughters that Alma Mater is in her thirty-fifth year, that she has lived quite long enough to see the tricks Old Time plays by tracing tell tale lines on fair faces and converting many among her boys and girls into mature men and women. She has lived to see most of these vested with the dignity that time can give only to the earnest and true. Alma Mater greatly rejoices as tidings come of the noble lives so well rounded out and full, lives so strong and helpful that are a benison to all that come within their influence.

Her sons and daughters so wildly scattered, in so many and varied pursuits, are yet to her a source of strength and cheer and, again, with these her greetings she bids them God-speed.

The former pupils and other friends of the Mt. Carroll Seminary have felt, for some time, deep interest in the future of this institution which is now so well established and in such a flourishing conditions. Plans have been quietly discussed, but no public action taken until recently. It is the desire of all thus interested to so provide for the school that its life will not be limited by that of an individual and, not only this, but that its facilities may be increased and work broadened. There are those among the Baptists who are very desirous of securing the school to that denomination and others, from among the former students, show an equal amount of zeal in organizing and assuming the responsibility either alone or in connection with some society. There was a spirited discussion of the subject on the afternoon of the Reunion and a committee appointed which was increased by others chosen by the Alumnae Society Thursday evening. The committee wished to obtain some expression of the feelings of the many who could not be present and so requested that a circular letter be prepared and sent to those whose addresses can be obtained. A copy of the one to be thus used will be found in another column. It is to be hoped that prompt attention will be given the letter and explicit answers to questions sent to Miss Sarah Hostetter, Secretary.

The Course of Study in the Literary Department is inserted in this issue of the OREAD as previously, though changes in it are contemplated. It will be followed, as it now stands, by those advanced in the course. It is strongly urged that pupils making a specialty of music and art, or either one shall not confine themselves to these unless they have, before coming to the Seminary, received that mental discipline that is absolutely necessary for proficiency in the so-called "ornamental branches."

Special instruction in literature and history in addition to that required in the regular course will be given this coming year.

The history of music will receive more attention than previously, the teacher in charge, Miss Myers, giving lectures to the music department as well as instruction in class as before.

The usual preparations of the summer time are being made for the coming year. In addition to these new carpets are being put in the north hall, library and adjoining rooms, the school room is to be remodeled, papered and painted and the rooms of the Oread Society are to be newly papered and otherwise improved. In addition to the refurnishing of the house more books are to be placed in the library for reference and a new concert grand piano will, in due time, grace the Seminary parlor.

We are in receipt of a request to furnish teachers for the music and art departments of the Baptist University at Des Moines. We would call attention to the successful career of Mt. Carroll Seminary pupils as principals of public schools, assistants in high schools and principals of music departments of sister institutions, as shown by our column of personals.

We are indebted to Mr. Smythe, of the firm of Ginn & Co., Boston, (Branch House, Chicago), for copies of Wentworth's Arithmetics, Algebra and Geometry. The author's reputation serves as an introduction, and leads one to expect the works to be as popular as they have proven to be.

Newspapers.

Among our exchanges to be found in the Student's Reading Room are:

"The Standard," published in Chicago; "The Watchman," Boston; "The Examiner," New York; "The Zion's Herald," Boston; the "Voice," New York; the "Scientific American," New York; the "Woman's Journal," Boston; the "Youth's Companion," Boston; the "American Agriculturist," New York "Educational Notes," New York; the "Prairie Farmer," Chicago; the "Western Rural," Chicago; the "American Israelite," Chicago; the "Farm, Field and Stockman," Chicago; the "Farm Home," Dover, Delaware; the "Christian Hour," Omaha; the "Humane Journal," Chicago; the "McGregor News," McGregor, Ia.; the "Grundy Co. Republican," Grundy Centre, Ia.; the "Fulton Co. Ledger," Canton, Ill.

In addition to the above, there are many other county papers of interest to students from the section in which the papers are published.

Two Chicago dailies, one furnished by Mrs. Shimer and one by the Oread Society, are placed in the Reading Room.

Our Railroads.

The Many inquiries as to the *route by which to reach Mt. Carroll,* are respectfully referred to the advertisements, maps, etc., of four of the most important lines of railroad in the Northwest, representing some fifteen thousand miles of road, penetrating a vast area of country north, east, south and west, from which we draw our patronage. Examine with care the second and fourth pages of cover to this OREAD and learn particulars. We have taken much pains to get this information for our columns and trust it will give satisfaction to our patrons. If, however, there are yet points not understood we trust all in doubt will feel free to make the usual inquiries of us direct. Mt. Carroll is only ten miles east of the Mississippi River, with which there is direct communication by the C. M. & St. Paul Railway. So that any desiring to come to us by the river from points along it from St. Paul to New Orleans, can easily do so, leaving boat at *Savannah.*

Literary Circles and Clubs.

Not only has the Seminary had its Oread and Cecilian Societies this past year, but a circle for the reading of Shakespeare and a club composed of teachers and older pupils who met to study the puzzles of Browning. Mr. Hazzen, whose enthusiasm seldom cools over these unrivaled poets was the interested and interesting leader of both circle and club.

A New Summer Resort.

The completion, May 15, 1887, of the Orleans, West Baden and French Lick Springs branch of the Monon Route, brings the justly celebrated West Baden and French Lick Springs into greater prominence, and within an easy, delightful journey to both the wearied toiler and the invalid. For a period reaching back to anti-stage coach days, when Tippecanoe regained his vigor by drinking the waters of "Dry Lick," as they were then called, these Springs have been favorably known for their permanent curative qualities, being remarkably efficacious in all diseases of the skin, dyspepsia, rheumatism, liver trouble, Bright's disease, and in fact all chronic complaints where a powerful tonic, with alterative treatment, is required. In later days, when the hardships were a little lessened by stages, the locality became known as "French Lick Springs," after the creek into which the waters empty. Invalids endured every hardship to reach the Springs, and were amply recompensed by the almost instant relief afforded by these highly curative waters.

They are located about eighteen miles north-west of Orleans, Ind., and the principal Springs are in two groups, situated about a mile apart, the group farthest north-west from Orleans being known as "French Lick," and the other group as "West Baden."

The medicated water percolates into huge basins of whetstone formation, thence flowing between soft mossy banks to Lick Creek and Lost River. At each group has been erected an elegant hotel, capable of accommodating four hundred guests, and each hotel has been named after its respective group. The surrounding country is, indeed, a paradise for lovers of primeval nature, or devotees of the rod and gun.

Through tickets can be purchased to French Lick and West Baden Springs of any Ticket Agent. For special rates and full description of the Springs, with analysis, etc., call on or address any agent of the Monon Route, or E. O. McCormick, General Passenger Agent, Adams Express Building, Chicago.

Educate the Girls.

Next to a good home training, the influence of a thoroughly good boarding school is of importance in shaping the minds, manners and characters of young women. By contact with other girls, by the precept and example of those who have made their education and care a life-work, by the habits of self-reliance and confidence which are inculcated, the girl who has the experience of a good boarding school is much better prepared to assume her place in life than if she lacks such training. No one knows so well how to repress wrong tendencies and develop that which is good and true and womanly, as an experienced and conscientious teacher, and those who have enjoyed the influence of such a one will remember it with gratitude throughout their lives.—*Ex.*

A Great Railway.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company now owns and operates nearly fifty-six hundred miles of thoroughly equipped road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Dakota. Each recurring year its lines are extended in all directions to meet the necessities of the rapidly populating sections of country west, northwest and southwest of Chicago, and to furnish a market for the products of the greatest agricultural and stock raising districts of the world. In Illinois it operates 320 miles of track; in Wisconsin 1,220 miles; in Iowa 1,575 miles; in Minnesota 1,125 miles; in Dakota 1,190 miles; in Missouri (now building) 150 miles, and the end is not yet. It has terminals in such large cities as Chicago, Millwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Omaha and Kansas City, and along its lines are hundreds of large and small thriving cities, towns and villages. Manufacturing interests are cultivated, and all branches of trade find encouragement. The Railway Company has a just appreciation of the value of its patrons, and its magnificent earnings are the result of the good business tact which characterizes the management of its affairs.

The popularity of the line is attested by the fact that notwithstanding the strongest kind of competition of old and new lines, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway continues to carry fully sixty per cent. of all the business between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis. It is the best patronized route to and from all points in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa, and on the completion of its Kansas City line early in 1887, it will undoubtedly take equal rank with the older lines leading to and from the southwest.

On all its through lines of travel the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway runs the most perfectly equipped trains of Sleeping, Parlor, and Dining Cars and Coaches. No effort is spared to furnish the best accommodations for the least money, and, in addition, patrons of the road are sure of courteous treatment from its employes.

Take it all in all, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is the [illegible]

The Alumnae Social was a pleasant, informal gathering of the Alumnae and the "Alumni-in-law" who could be present the Thursday evening after commencement. The committee arranged for the following to be given after refreshments were served:

Address of Welcome.....
Mrs. Susie Hostetter Mackay.
Response by a member of the class of '87.....Miss Hall.
The Alumnae.....Miss Madge Myers.
The "Alumni-in-law"....Dr. Cormany.
The Absent.....Miss Joy.
Our Alma Mater.....
Mrs. Vena Mackay Bede.

The thanks of all who have the pleasure of attending these socials are due the graduates in Mt. Carroll and vicinity, who so cheerfully and successfully make the preparations each year.

The Cecilian Society furnished the public with a very delightful concert during the winter, the members being assisted by Miss Anne B. Kennard and Miss Julia St. C. Tuthill, of Chicago.

THE TECHNICON is meeting with general favor at the Seminary, as it is found that its use develops strength and elasticity.

The New South.

THE OLD EFFACED! THE NEW ESTABLISHED!

New in changed condition; New in physical development; New in Ideas; New in Methods; New in opportunities. New to the present as the Great West was to the past, but exempt from many of the difficulties and privations incident to frontier life. New in affording Cheap Lands and Good Homes and paying investments. in prospective increase in population and corresponding advance in value. The OLD SOUTH gained wealth rapidly. The NEW SOUTH is becoming equally prosperous. Nature is as generous now as before the war. A new West with cheap and desirable lands no longer exists. A NEW SOUTH, rich in natural advantages, and with more lands than people to work them, needs and welcomes the surplus labor and capital of the North; and the North, with its increasing millions of people, needs the peculiar products, in kind and season—of the South.

Follow not AFTER the tide of emigration Westward, but GO WITH THE TIDE now setting Southward in a mighty volume.

Try Florida, the Italy of America.

Music Papers.

A list of interesting music papers are found in the Seminary Reading Room which are carefully examined, particularly by members of the Cecilian Society. They are: The Indicator published in Chicago; The American Musician, New York; the Etude, Philadelphia; The Musical Record, Boston; The Presto, Des Moines; Freund's Music and Drama, New York; North's [illegible] Philadel-

PERSONAL.

Miss S. B. Clark sent a pleasant letter to the Re-union Society, anniversary week. In this she says: "The dear mother still makes life brighter for me, though her eyes take in less of earth's beauty and she has laid aside, one by one, most of its busy cares."

Misses E. and M. Gould, of Eaton, Ohio, in a private letter express regret that they could not be present at our anniversary exercises and add "We can only send warmest greetings and best wishes for the present and future of Mt. Carroll Seminary. Memory always keeps her near our hearts and thoughts and we trust those who are about to leave may look back with as many pleasant recollections, and profit as much by her lessons."

Mrs. M. Effie Cleveland Harvey, greets us from her home in Ottawa, Kansas. Mrs. Harvey's husband is superintendent of the public schools in Ottawa. Her sister, Mrs. Dibbles, is a "full fledged M. D.," and is practicing, in company with her husband, in Missouri. Mrs. Harvey reports favorably of the late elections in that State of universal suffrage—Kansas.

Miss Alice Lichty has had charge of the music department of Almira College during the past two years and is to continue her connection with the institution. *The Greenville Advocate*, (Greenville, Ill.,) in reporting the exercises of the college anniversary week says:

Miss Lichty's method must certainly rank with that of the foremost and most progressive music teachers of our country, for the senior pupils displayed not only a surprising knowledge of technique, but showed also that they had been taught to make this knowledge wholly subservient to a proper and perfect interpretation of the masters.

Miss Lichty's vocal solos, "The New Kingdom," and "Last Night," are gems, and just suited to the rich contralto voice of which she is the fortunate possessor.

From the close of one of the letters read at Re-union we quote: "Hoping that our Seminary's past record may be repeated each coming year, and it may long remain a potent force for piety, learning and all things honorable and of good report, with affectionate remembrances and high esteem, I remain, Very truly and sincerely yours, Clara V. Shaw, 2524 Portland Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn."

Miss Laura Holland has been very much out of health for more than a year. A late letter from her, written from Chicago, speaks of improvement.

Mrs. Mary Hart Eby, of Kanopolis, Kansas, writes: "To me the Seminary was a real home, I like to think of the associations of the class room, of the walks and talks, of the evening prayer meetings and the chapel exercises—all had their influence."

Mrs. May Button Squire, of Trempealeau, Wis., sends greeting and adds: "Six months ago we came into the possession of a fortune which we are willing to share with the class of '77. His name is Ulysses Button Squire. His wants are legion, his pay in sunshine." "He forbids all correspondence and visits."

Mr. Owen Fargusson, one of the first of the Seminary students, sends pleasant words of remembrance to friends of other days. Mr. Fargusson is president of the board of trade in the flourishing city of his adoption, Duluth, Minn.

Miss G. F. Leonard, of Cambridgeport, Mass., continues to be interested in raising an endowment fund for Clinton College, Clinton, Ky., in which school Miss Gertrude Halteman has been in charge of the music department for the past two years.

Mrs. W. Branch Sawyer, of Lincoln, Neb., was admitted to the bar in March. The *Lincoln News* states: "Mrs. Sawyer is the second lady that has been admitted to practice by the court of this district." It adds: "Mrs. Sawyer is a woman of many admirable qualities, standing high in the moral and social as well as the intellectual circles here, and her many friends will rejoice to hear of her undertaking in the practice of law.

Mrs. Sawyer has been the leading speaker upon several important occasions during the year, at which times the press noticed her in highly commendatory terms.

Mr. Sawyer has been lately elected mayor of Lincoln, and since he has been in office has instituted some reforms that promise well for the moral health of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer are erecting a handsome dwelling, the plans for which, showing much originality, were prepared by Mrs. Sawyer.

Miss Virginia Dox, while lecturing during the past season, in the East in behalf of the New West Educational Commission, met Miss Caroline White, who went with her to Utica, Miss Dox addressing the Welch in that city. She, also, met Miss Sophia Clark in Northampton, Mass., and Miss Georgia Leonard in Providence, and Cambridgeport. There have been received at the Seminary several reports of Miss Dox's very important work and highly complimentary notices of her as a public speaker.

Miss Monahan, of Darlington, Wis., has been teaching in Tucson, Arizona.

Miss Sarah Hostetter will remain in Mt. Carroll this coming year making her home with her sister, Mrs. Susie H. Mackay. Miss Hostetter, as well as other members of her family, is much interested in the effort being made to raise an endowment for Mt. Carroll Seminary, and is acting as secretary of the executive committee appointed by the general committee chosen by the Reunion and Alumnae societies.

Miss Vena Hurley has been giving much attention, recently, to copying and enlarging photographs. She has lately finished a picture of her younger brother and is now at work upon a picture of a child, which promises to be a very striking likeness.

Miss Margaret Powell has been elected to fill a vacancy in the public schools of Ottawa, Kansas.

As we were about to go to press, our sanctum was brightened by a visit from Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Sawyer, of Lincoln, Nebraska, Miss Octavia Hobbs, De Witt, Iowa. and Miss Fannie Barker, of Davenport.

Miss Lura Pennell died in DeLand, Fla., some months ago. She had been taken South for several winters, and without doubt, had her life prolonged by the change of climate and thoughtful care given by her devoted family. Miss Pennell possessed many gifts of mind and rare traits of character that endeared her to the circle of friends who knew her as a student or in her home.

Mrs. M. Hostetter Greenleaf, from Augusta, Ga., and her sister, Mrs. Rickard, from Mitchelville, Iowa, with her little daughter, visited relatives and friends in Mt. Carroll in June, and were guests at the Seminary during a part of anniversary week.

Mr. Geo, K. Shaw, who left the Seminary to enter the army, is now prominent in St. Paul, as the proprietor and editor of one of the leading dailies of that city. His sister, Miss C. V. Shaw, has a studio in Minneapolis and is regarded as one of the best artists of that city.

Mrs. Hazzen, when in Grundy Center as soloist in a concert given by the Musical Society of that place, was the guest of Mrs. Emma Piper Keiter. She reports Mrs. Keiter as having one of the most cozy homes and delightful families it has been her pleasure to visit.

Miss Nellie Brown remains in charge of the Fourth Room in Mt. Carroll public schools.

Miss Helen Eacker has remained in charge of the public schools of Delphos, Kan., another year, at the earnest request of the Board.

Mrs. May Coon Johnson resides in Somonauk, Ill. Her husband is pastor of the Baptist church in that place.

Miss Elva Calkins has been assistant in the High School of Maquoketa, Ia., and her sister, Miss Mary, has been in charge of the Vocal Department in Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

Miss Maggie Fisher is in Beloit, Wis., with her brother, Robert. She may find it advisable to locate in the city permanently as a teacher of music.

Miss Kate Geiger is engaged to teach in the public schools of Raymond, Neb., this coming year.

Mrs. Anna Stephenson Dean resides in Keystone, Dakota; Mrs. S. Enos Waters, in Carlinville, Ill.

Miss Nellie Hobbs attended the Illinois Music Teachers' Association held in Chicago, June 29, 30 and July 1.

Miss Jennie B. Mackay sends greetings from her homestead in Nonpareil, Neb. With the real enthusiasm of the pioneer, she has pushed away from a railroad and there, with some family friends, has entered her claim.

Mrs. Ara Ingalls Morgan was watching anxiously during the time of our June exercises, by the bed of a sick child. We have no later news from her.

Mrs. Lou Foote Leland is stricken with grief because of the death of her daughter Madge, who has lately fallen a victim to consumption.

Miss Rose Mendenhall, of Peoria, Ill., has been in California during part of the past year and while there has given Readings that have been well received.

Miss Helen Cooley graduated from the school of Technology in Boston, this summer. She has accepted a position as chemist in the Lawrence mills of Massachusetts.

A letter from Mrs. Nellie Wilder Ireland, of Sublette, Ill., reminds us that last June was the tenth anniversary of her class. Mt. Carroll Seminary would have gladly welcomed the class in a special re-union.

Miss Mae Christy, of Elgin announces herself by means of a neat business card, as teacher of music. We learn that Miss Christy has been successful in obtaining a large class in Elgin and one, also, in an adjoining town.

Mrs. Viola Thomas Markley sent, for Re-union, a characteristic letter in which she expressed the wish to hear from classmates. They will reach her by sending to Shelbina, Mo.

Miss Hattie O'Neil has been engaged as principal of the public schools of Leaf River, Ill.

Mrs. Josie Claywell Shepler, of Belle Vernon, Fayette Co., Pa., is visiting her mother and sister in Mt. Carroll, this summer.

Mrs. Jennie Shumway Doolittle, of Rushville, Ill., sends pleasant words of remembrance to Alma Mater. She is connected with a quartette choir in the First Presbyterian church in the place where she resides.

Mrs. Amanda E. Turvey Doty, of Sparta, Ohio, writes pleasantly of her memories in connection with her Seminary life. She is actively engaged in various good works, prominent among which is that of the temperance cause.

Miss Leoti L. West, of Walla Walla, W. T., is assistant principal in the public schools of that place.

Mr. James Nimon, of Dallas, Texas, recently visited the Seminary. Mrs. Nimon, formerly Miss Rood, will be remembered by students of twelve years ago.

Mrs. Shimer spent last winter again in Florida, it seeming to be a necessity that she escape the rigors of our cold climate. Her interest in this "Italy of America," with its balmy air and gentle breezes continues unabated, and this is increased, somewhat, by her possession of some of the best orange groves in the State. That they bear most delicious fruit, we have found from the samples in nearly thirty boxes shipped for our use last season. Not wishing to do things by halves, she talks of sending a car load to Mt. Carroll the coming winter.

Mrs. S. C. Brownlee, of Avon, Fulton Co., Ill., made a visit of several days at the Seminary, the latter part of the year. She is deeply interested in the future of the institution and has consulted with several leading Baptists of the State with regard to raising an endowment and securing the property for the denomination. No formal action has been taken as yet towards this object. Mrs. Brownlee has made arrangements to place her daughter in the Seminary for a term of years.

A business trip by Miss Joy to Hudson, Wisconsin, was brightened by meeting Mrs. Florence Taylor Reid and Miss Minnie Glover who look to Mt. Carroll as their Alma Mater. Both extended the hospitalities of their homes, but Miss Joy was unable to accept the cordial invitations given. Mrs. Reid has only lately assumed the duties of matron, but wears the new dignity of mistress of a charming home with becoming grace. This opinion, we are quite sure, is held by the genial and able Judge who has become the head of the house.

Mr. Thos. McCracken, of Minneapolis, Minn., who was a pupil at the Seminary when it was a mixed school writes:

"I can truly say the principles of right and the high moral tone of thought during my school boy days has ever stood me well in all times and conditions of life, and produced lasting impressions which I can never forget. I have taken some little trouble of late years to follow the varied fortunes of my schoolmates, and I have yet to find *one* who does not fill out and completely round up in a most commendable manner any position he or she may occupy."

Mrs. Shimer and Miss Joy recently received a pleasant call from Miss Hattie Eastbrook, who has been, for the past two years, a teacher of natural sciences in Miss Porter's school, Farmington, Conn. Miss Eastbrook returns at the close of the vacation to resume her duties.

Miss Claywell is an enthusiastic member of the Mt. Carroll Chautauqua Circle, president of the "Y's" and a generally useful member of important committees of the town and the Reunion and Alumnae societies of the Seminary.

Miss Elia Campbell has been engaged as assistant in the High School of Sterling, Ill.

Miss D. Angle has been connected with Stephen's College as principal of the Department of Vocal Music.

Miss Idell Miles has an important situation as church singer in New Bedford, Mass., and has private pupils in German and music.

Miss Fannie Barker will enter upon her junior year of the classical course in Ann Arbor, in September.

Miss Floretta Hyde Helm is holding a prominent place in the W. C. T. U. of Nevada.

Miss Blanche Strong is most pleasantly located in Minneapolis.

Miss Fannie Middaugh has almost recovered her health while residing in Denver, Col., and will continue to make that city her home until entirely well.

Miss Carrie Howard has charge of the Grammar School of Oconomowoc, Wis.

Miss Lillian Hamblen has settled in Wichita, Kansas. She will be the soloist in the Assembly at Crete, Neb., again this summer.

Miss McDearmon, of Sterling, has returned after a year's visit in California. On her way she visited Mrs. Jennie Pierson Ferguson, in Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Nettie C. Borden Baldwin now resides in Hebron, Ill. Her husband is principal of the public school in that place.

The following were among the friends from abroad in attendance upon the anniversary exercises in June: Capt. J. B. Hiserodt, Natchez, Miss.; Mrs. A. M. Jacobsen, Miss Julia Gordon, Mr. J. F. Barker, Mr. W. D. Jacobsen, Lyons, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, Nevada, Ia.; Miss Della Cotton, DeWitt, Ia.; Mrs. V. Hostetter Reichard, Mitchellville, Ia.; Mrs. Mary Hostetter Greenleaf, Augusta, Ga., Mr. O. S. Betts, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Eastabrook and son, Millidgeville; Mrs. J. M. Adair, Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. C. H. Turner, Misses M. and B. Hofer, McGregor, Ia.; Mrs. J. H. Wilson, McLeansboro, Ill.; Dr. W. E. Duncan, Ellendale, Dak.; Mr. R. B. Fisher, Beloit, Wis.; Miss N. Gilbert, Utica, Ill.; Miss Cora Shaw, Fort Madison, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Morris Rea, Grundy Center, Ia.; Miss Cora Wishon, Elizabeth, Ill.

William Sherwood, of New York, assisted by Mrs. Hazzen as vocalist and Miss Decker as accompanist, gave in April to a highly appreciative audience, a recital of rare artistic merit.

One who has been a patron of Mt. Carroll Seminary and who signs herself "A Mother" writes—"I was thinking, to-day, of the numerous company of mothers who drew a long breath of relief and whose minds were set at ease as soon as their daughters were placed in Mt. Carroll Seminary. There is no shrinking of duty there, education goes on like clock work and the moral atmosphere is as pure as in any Christian home and the pupils as happy. Heaven bless the ladies who have the strength of mind and executive ability to accomplish what that institution has done.

Seminary Faculty.

Mrs. Shimer and Miss Joy expect to attend the National Teachers' Association at Chicago and make short visits elsewhere, but will remain most of the summer at the Seminary.

Mr. and Mrs. Hazzen are in Lynn. They will spend the summer in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, Mr. Hazzen attending the Concord School of Philosophy, and Mrs. Hazzen giving some attention to vocal music in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Hazzen intend to build in Lynn this season, and so have a home in readiness for their summer vacations. Mrs. Hazzen has prepared her plan and seems to have a model of convenience. Both expect to be in Mt. Carroll in September.

Miss Franklin spends the summer in Cairo. Misses Winter Varnum and Decker are in their several homes in New York; Miss Hobbs, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Miss Myers is with friends in Panola, Ill.

Miss N. Griggs, who has been engaged as one of our corps of instructors, was recommended most cordially by the president and professors of the college, from which she was graduated as a student, having a reputation for clearness and thoroughness and as a woman of superior qualities.

Miss Ellen E. Grannis, recently a teacher in one of the leading schools of Chicago, has been engaged as a member of the Seminary faculty. Miss Grannis has enjoyed the benefit of a full college course and, also, private instruction in this country and Europe. She is deeply interested in educational matters and is now at Chautauqua.

Mrs. Hazzen assisted in the Choral Union of Grundy Center, Ia., in a concert given last April in that city. From the *Republican* we quote the following:

Seldom has our city been entertained with a home talent concert that gave better satisfaction than the one given in Orchestra Hall, last Friday evening, by the Grundy Center Choral Union and it is not often that a more intelligent and appreciative audience assembles in this city, to listen to a concert of this kind. The star of the evening, Mrs. B. F. D. Hazzen, of Mt. Carroll Conservatory of Music, who rendered such valuable assistance to the Union, was highly appreciated by the audience, and her sweet singing won her laurels in the estimation of the people of Grundy Center. She was repeatedly called out on encore, and each time responded with her charming melody so modestly, which only added to the enchantment, calling her out again. Had Mrs. Hazzen spent the time on the stage some of the noted singers have, she would rank among the first prima-donnas of the day.

Wedding Bells.

The last morning of the school year of 1887 was made memorable by a wedding at the Seminary. When an announcement at the breakfast table, was made that all were invited to the parlors to be present at a marriage ceremony, there was a general look of pleased interest, not infrequently mingled with one of inquiry that was quickly translated—Who?. Though the initiated were guardedly silent, before the hour set arrived, the bright guessers had settled upon Miss Addie Courtney and a certain young doctor, formerly of Connecticut, now settled in Ellendale, Dakota, in which place Miss Courtney resided.

The Reception Room had been hastily decorated with the choice flowers of the seniors, and the ever ready Miss Roe seated at the piano, when the signal was given and the bridal couple preceded by the two youngest members of the school, Misses Nias and Bly, marched into the presence of the expectant company of teachers, school girls and guests. A brief ceremony by Rev. C. Wells, pronounced the happy couple one and Dr. and Mrs. Duncan received the hearty congratulations of the surrounding friends. The congratulations were followed by good byes and waving of handkerchiefs, and soon the groom and bride were bound for Chicago, carrying with them the best wishes of the inmates of the Seminary.

Miss Carrie Pennell, with father, mother and sister, has been in De Land, Fla., during the past winter. Prof. Forbes, principal of the Academy in that place. requested her to take charge of the decorations for commencement. She sends a description of her work, which suggests a charming picture bright with Southern flowers. We realize how abundant they are when we read of a sphere fourteen feet in diameter suspended from the center of the church, made of cape jasemine; a large Greek cross of pink, and a star of red and white oleanders. We realize how generous Florida is when Miss Pennell writes that English ivy was used in lavish abundance on the wall, and a palmetto tree overshadowed reporters, who occupied the seats of the choir, while pond lillies and a large bank of other flowers and ferns made a bit of Eden on the stage.

Marriages.

Of the recent marriages of Seminary daughters the following have been reported to Alma Mater:

Mary L. Ingalls to Charles C. Jacobs. Home, Amboy, Ill.

Anna F. Tewkesbury to Judge Frank P. Snyder, Ottawa, Ill.

Florence Taylor to Judge Reid, Hudson, Wis.

Hattie Wiley to Charles Mann, Lincoln, Neb.

Theresa M. Geiger to Chas. E. Coe, Maryville, Kansas.

Beth Clarke to Gaston Boyd, Topeaka, Kansas.

Emma J. Gilley to Edson J. Pelsue, Carroll, Iowa.

Annie Harrison to Edward E. Mitchell.

Addie Courtney and Dr. Wm. E. Duncan, Ellendale, Dakota.

Mary Grace Coleman to Joseph S. Miles, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Wanted—Laundress.

A reliable woman, capable of directing others, as well as working herself, is desired for the Seminary laundry. Every convenience is furnished for doing the work easily. The place is particularly desirable for a widow with a daughter to educate. Apply to

FINANCIAL MANAGER,
Mt. Carroll Seminary.
Carroll County, Ill.

From the *Lyons Evening Chronicle* we quote the following:

In its account of the graduating exercises at the seminary in that city last week, the Mt.Carroll *Mirror* has this to say of a well-known and popular Lyons young lady: "The next number on the programme was the Aria 'Esser Mesto,' from Flotow's Martha, by Miss Laura E. Jacobsen, which was a very difficult piece and finely rendered by the young lady. She has a very sweet and powerful voice, and has full and perfect control of it." The *Herald*, of the same city, says: "Miss Jacobsen, of Lyons, Iowa, appeared next in an Aria, which was most exquisitely rendered. The young lady has a magnificent voice and it is magnificently trained. She graduates in voice culture and harmony." The young lady referred to, and her friends, are unanimous in their praise of the college for the thorough manner in which the students are instructed in the several branches taught, and unhesitatingly declare it to be fully equal to any of the more prominently known eastern institutions of learning.

A Generous and Extensive Loan.

An earnest Christian lady makes the following offer to our readers:—"I will loan, free of postal and all charges to such of your readers as will promise a careful reading and to pay return postage after reading it, a book which in interesting style shows the Bible to be a self-interpreter, and its teachings grandly harmonious, viewed in the light of sanctified reason and common sense.

"I want to put this book into the hands of all the skeptically inclined, as an aid and guard against the growing scientific skepticism. It is not dry, musty reading, but truly 'meat in due season' to the truth-hungry. The light of this precious little volume has made the Bible a new book, a treasure, a mine of wealth, to many as well as to myself. And I feel that I cannot better use my means than in circulating this work by the thousand." Address Postal Card to

MRS. C. B. LEMUELS,
Allegheny, Pa.

Are You Going to New Orleans or Florida?

If so, you can go via the Monon Route via Louisville or Cincinnati, and see the Mammoth Cave, Nashville, Blount Springs, Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile, and the Gulf coast for the same money that will take you through the dreary, uninhabited Mississippi swamps; we are confident you cannot select a line to the South enjoying half the advantages that are possessed by the Monon Route and its Southern connections.

No one should think of going South without visiting the Mammoth Cave, the great natural wonder of the continent. So much has been written of this world famous wonder, that it is impossible to say anything new in regard to it—it cannot be described; its caverns must be explored, its darkness felt, its beauties seen, to be appreciated or realized. It is the greatest natural curiosity–Niagara not excepted—and he whose expectations are not satisfied by its marvelous avenues, domes and starry grottos must either be a fool or a demi-god. From Mobile to New Orleans (141 miles) the ride along the Gulf coast is alone worth the entire cost of the whole trip. In full sight of the Gulf all the way, past Orleans Springs, Mississippi City, Pass Christian, Bay St. Louis and Beauvior, the home of Jeff Davis.

When you decide to go South make up your mind to travel over the line that passes through the best country and gives you the best places to stop over. This is emphatically the Monon Route, in connection with the Louisville and Nashville and the Cincinnati Southern Railways, Pullman Palace Sleepers, Palace Coaches, double daily trains. The best to Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans or Florida. For full information, descriptive books, pamphlets, etc., address E. O. McCormick, Northern Passenger Agent Monon Route, 122 Randolph street, Chicago, or W. S. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent, 183 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Admission to Vassar College without Examination.

We wish to call attention of students contemplating a college course, to the fact that hereafter pupils prepared in the Mt. Carroll Seminary, will be received in Vassar College on probation without examination. Such students must present a certificate from the Seminary showing that they are endorsed by the Principal and considered properly fitted to enter the Freshman class of that college. None will receive such certificates unless their scholarship and conduct fully merit recommendation.

Pupils of Mt. Carroll Seminary.

NOTICE

in another column the letter to students. You will learn from it the wishes of friends for the future of the school. Please send, at once, the present addresses of any students formerly connected with the Mt. Carroll Seminary that you may be able to furnish. *Do not fail to do this.* Address the Secretary, Miss Sarah Hostetter, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Short-Hand Self-Taught.

THE REPORTING STYLE.

This is the title of a comparatively recent work in which the Reporting style of the popular American Pitman System is rendered so clear that any intelligent young person can by means of it, easily master the art of Stenography without the aid of a teacher. The book contains nothing, the knowledge of which is not strictly necessary in the Reporting business. A series of speed sentences are so arranged, that the learner may at any time test himself, and know whether he is qualified to proceed with the next lesson. The book was published only three years ago and Four Thousand copies are already in use. The author, Mr. Elden Moran, prepared this work while acting as Principal instructor of the Iowa State University School of Short Hand. Instruction is given by correspondence to all who find such necessary or desirable. Trial lessons and descriptive circular sent free.

Distinctive Features.

1. The Corresponding Style is discarded, and the Reporting Style taught from the first. This greatly facilitates the acquirement of the art.
2. The learner is instructed how to execute the characters rapidly, and given such assistance as will enable him to become practically efficient.
3. No word is introduced until every principle has been explained upon which the formation of its approved outline depends.
4. The course of instruction is distinctively progressive, and every lesson accompanied with appropriate reading and writing exercises.
5. Word and phrase signs are introduced early in the course.
6. A series of lessons are added on professional reporting, such as are found in no other Text-book whatever.

All students of the Pitman System will find this work particularly useful on account of the numerous writing and reading exercises it contains. The lessons on Professional Reporting will be found of great value to students and writers of all systems.

COMMENDATIONS.

A brief, simple and satisfactory treatise.—*School Bulletin*, Syracuse, N. Y.

It contains all that is of value in qualifying the learner for practical reporting.—*Herald and Presbyter*, Cincinnati, O.

It possesses the merit of clearly presenting the reporting style of the American Pitman System, divested of the so-called and useless corresponding style. This must result in a great saving of time.—*Davenport Gazette.*

It has several features of superiority. The author's aim has evidently been to produce a thoroughly practical instruction book.—*School Journal*, New York.

The book will be sent, prepaid, upon receipt of price, $1.50. Remit by postal note or money order.

100 valuable suggestions to short-hand students, by Shelly & Moran, Principal Stenographic Institute, Michigan University.

This work has been prepared with the view of affording students, teachers and young reporters of all systems of Short-hand with such special assistance as it has been found necessary for them to have in order that they may be successful in their work. These suggestions embrace many important facts which every student of Shorthand should understand; yet facts no text-book, whatever, contains. Every Stenographer is also aware that between the mere learning of the art from some text-book and actual reporting there is a wide gap over which the young reporter must pass, generally with anything but a pleasant experience.

To render the student the help which he cannot obtain from any text-book and to bridge over the chasm between the learning of the theory and its successful use in practice have been the chief objects kept in view in preparing this work.

The suggestions have been arranged under seven heads as follows:

1st. Suggestions for students before beginning the study.
2d. Suggestions for students while pursuing the study.
3d. Suggestions concerning the necessity of learning to read Shorthand.
4th. Suggestions relative to increasing speed.
5th. Suggestions for the Amanuensis.
6th. Suggestions for the Court, Newspaper, Convention and Speech reporter.
7th. General suggestions to all reporters.

Testimonials.

"It is a book that will be of solid service to a vast number of aspiring students of Shorthand."—Penmans' Art Journal, New York City.

"I consider it a valuable work and a great aid to all teachers of shorthand."—Prof. L. G. Spencer of the Spencerian Business College, Washington, D. C.

"For one just commencing the study the book would be of much value and I would heartily commend it to such." Edgar Elston, Stenographer, New York City, N. Y.

"Your 'One Hundred Valuable Suggestions' are excellent. Every short-hander no matter what system he may write, can certainly learn a great deal from the book that is really VALUABLE."—Stanley Harding, Stenographer, Rockford, Ill.

"Your book is at hand and it is certainly all that was promised. It just fits a place that has been empty a long time and fills the want perfectly. Teachers will want it as well as students."—Prof. J. A. Whitcomb, Department-al Institute, Washington, D. C.

After having given it a careful examination I think that it is and should be called the SHORT-HANDER'S FAITHFUL COMPANION. It is a book that everyone aspiring to the art of short-hand should thoroughly read."—Arthur L. Reed. Stenographer, St. Louis, Mo.

"The work shows the hand of a thoughtful writer" a careful student and an able teacher. We can heartily commend it to all students of short-hand as a most valuable aid to an easier success than generally falls to the lot of the delver in the mysteries of the text-book and the worker for speed."—Phonohraphic World, New York City, N. Y.

The work will be mailed to any address post-age prepaid on receipt of $1.00.

The Short-hand Sign-book, 25cts. Manual of Correspondence Instruction, 25cts. Stenographic Practice-books, two for 25cts.

Stenographic material, short-hand works and periodicals of all kinds furnished promptly. Agents wanted. For further information, Address, Stenographic Supply Agency, Iowa City, Iowa.

PIANO AND ORGAN TRADE.

Thirty-four Years in the Business gives Great Facilities for Purchasing and Securing Choice Selection of Instruments.

In our first experience as Financial Manager of the Mt. Carroll Seminary, it devolved upon us to purchase Pianos for the use of the school, in which transaction we became cognizant of the swindle, (we cannot call it by any milder name) practiced on the public in the sale of Instruments. We at once resolved to correct the wrong so far as in our power, and at the same time encourage the study of music by making it comparatively easy for our pupils and patrons to secure instruments. To this end we offered to furnish Pianos, Organs, or any instrument wanted, to our music pupils at COST to us. Thus began a trade that has become so extensive as to embrace all classes as our customers, extending as it does from New Hampshire to California and even to Japan. Orders by mail are filled with care and promptness, and to the satisfaction of purchasers, as if made in person. We do not sell the "shoddy" makes of Organs and Pianos that are flooding the country—("a 16 to 27 stop organ for $65," and pianos at similar offers.) Our business is to sell FIRST-CLASS Instruments at the LOWEST living margin of profit, our expenses in the business being merely nominal.

With the amount of sales made, our facilities have increased, until we command any make in the country, and the very lowest trade prices. We do not now sell at cost but will sell at *wholesale* prices to any and all persons ever in any way connected with the school, and this gives great bargains to purchasers, leaving a reasonable margin of profit to us. To those never patrons of this institution, we can give LARGER DISCOUNTS than customers can get from manufacturers or any other dealers. Instruments are sent directly from the manufactory, hence customers can be supplied with equal facility East, West, North or South. Warrantees five to seven years given on Instruments. Our arrangements for selecting instruments are such we can safely guarantee a far better selection than if made by the purchaser in person. Let the customer make his or her choice of any make in the United States, and we will quote figures—WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. "SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES" is the true policy of the dealer, and better justice to the buyer. This is our motto in our trade with musical instruments. We sell at the lowest prices at which truly first-class instruments can be afforded.

N. B.—We make a specialty of furnishing instruments to Churches, Clergymen, Schools and Teachers, at the best WHOLESALE prices, same as to our students. Do not purchase until you have corresponded with us, and get references—names of those who have dealt with us. For price list and particulars, address,

FINANCIAL MANAGER,
MT. CARROLL SEMINARY,
CARROLL CO., ILL.

General Logan's Second Book.

General Logan at the time of his death had completed his second book, "The Volunteer Soldier of America," and it was ready for the printer. So soon as it was generally known that it was in existence, publishers from all parts of the country wrote to Mrs. Logan making offers for its publication. Not a few called in person and used their best influence to get the work into which it was understood that the dead hero had put so much thought and strength and affection. It was his last and best tribute to the one interest he loved most—the volunteer soldier. From Philadelphia, New York and Chicago came publishers urging their special advantages, and pleading for the opportunity to sell the book of the hour. Mrs. Logan, eager and anxious to do the best thing for the book's future, talked with her friends and compared the offers of various publishers. It transpires that an enterprising Chicago publisher, Mr. R. S. Peale, has secured the prize, and has given to Mrs. Logan the same terms Gen. Grant received for his Memoirs. Mr. Peale is of the firm of R. S. Peale & Co.; of Wabash avenue; he is a young man of push and sagacity, and his triumph over the best known publishers in the United States is a matter of congratulation to the Chicago public. Mrs. Logan favored his offer because she preferred the book should be published in Chicago, and also from the fact that Mr. Peale controls the largest subscription organization in the country. The work is destined to have a notable fame. It is a history of military education in this country, exhaustive and remarkable. General Logan has reared his lasting monument in this effort for the beloved volunteer soldier. It will raise the prestige of the citizen-soldier to the higher plane where General Logan always insisted his pedestal should be. It is to be illustrated in the full sense of that term, and will contain many pictorial reminiscences of historic battle-fields. Mrs. Logan's interests are well cared for in the contract. She receives two-thirds of the profits of the book, and will be fully protected in every respect. The manuscript gives every evidence of the most careful preparation, and it would seem that General Logan must have had some knowledge of the fact that he was doing his last service for the soldiers when he wrote this wonderful story of valor and fortitude and heroism.

What Pianos, Organs and Other Musical Instruments can you Recommend?

In answer to the above query, which I am almost daily receiving, have to say—*such as I have confidence in* The country is flooded with "cheap" instruments. I can sell any make manufactured—at prices from one hundred dollars and upward for a piano, and twenty-five dollars and upward for an organ. The *very cheap* instruments are *made to sell* are "shoddy" indeed and I do not recommend them. If a customer must have one of this class, I can give it to him cheaper than the cheapest, with the Manufacturer's warranty, but *not with my indorsement.* I will not recommend an instrument for the sake of securing a sale, or because I can make a larger profit on it than any other. It is not my province to point out the makes I will not deal in, but it is my privilege to explain on what I base my confidence in an instrument. I can recommend such as I have tested by the severest of all tests—school use, and found to stand the test for many years. Some of these are not among the high-priced makes, but the test has satisfied me, and they meet the wants of a large per cent of customers, hence I sell them. Others, the high-priced and universally recognized standard instruments, I use and sell also. The names of over thirty different makes appear on our sale books. Let a purchaser say to me frankly about how much money he can put into an instrument, and I will name the one that my judgment, based on the experience of over thirty-four years in selling instruments, dictates as the best that can be done for the sum named. If a customer has a preference for a certain make, let him name it and the lowest price at which he can buy it, and I will give *my* prices. We have over twenty-five instruments in use at the Seminary, thus testing a variety of makes of Pianos.

"WHY DO YOU SELL INSTRUMENTS?" "Why not leave the trade to dealers and agents who need it?" are questions often propounded. In answer to the above, we have to say, we sell instruments to make money. Our profits are small on each instrument, but with the large number sold we realize quite a sum annually and we need it. Every dollar is made tributary to our school improvement and enlargement. No institution of this kind can be self sustaining within itself. We choose to get funds in the line of a legitimate business, and through careful financiering, rather than spend our time, and employing agents to travel the country "soliciting" funds and pupils—in other words, begging. While we by our trade aid materially in carrying forward our school enterprise, we also by our low prices bring instruments within the reach of all, and thus have for over a quarter of a century served as a public benefactor. Every person who buys an instrument of us, while he saves money, may have at the same time the satisfaction of aiding a worthy enterprise, contributing to the support of the Mt. Carroll Seminary.

ENTIRE CONFIDENCE may be had in this system of trade in musical instruments. Orders

may be made by letter from any part of the country, however remote, with more assurance than the purchaser can go to the manufactory or to the ware rooms of the largest dealer and make his own selections. How this can be done is readily explained. Every piano is bought directly from the manufacturer or general agent. The selection is submitted to him who knows better than anyone else can know, just the merit of each and every instrument. His honor is involved. His interest prompts him to fill the order to the best of his ability. He knows we buy largely. He knows the aim to deal fairly and liberally with all, and if he fails to fill the orders from this source satisfactorily he will lose a large amount of trade. It can be readily seen that interest would prompt to more care in filling such an order, than in supplying the demands of private customers for single or even a small lot of instruments. The purchaser has only to describe what he wants, as to style, finish, quality of tone, action, etc,, and his want will be met to the letter, through the order of

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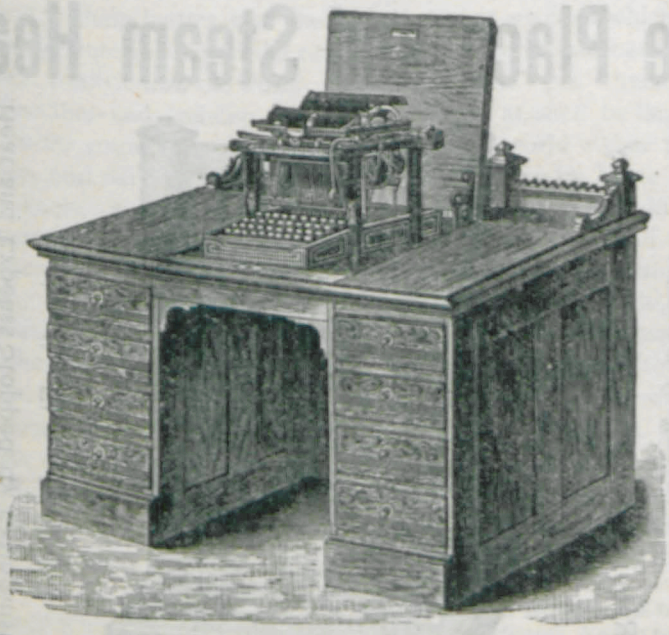

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R. W. BURTON, - - - - - - - - - - MANAGER.

Dictated.

POLO, ILL., July 9th, 1887.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, Chicago, Ill.,

Gentlemen:—Your favor of July 5th and 8th came duly to hand, but I have been so busy with the organization of our Short-hand and Type-writing school that time for reply seemed to be wanting.

In its opening, our enterprise has been successful beyond our expectations. Already our school numbers twelve pupils, and several others have signified their intention of joining us next week.

Your scheme for exhibiting the work of the type-writer under its varied conditions throughout the country is a good one, and will, no doubt, do much to convince the educators of the United States, that there is a great educational value in the Remington Type-writer. Teachers have only to use it in order to become convinced of this fact.

Please consider us on deck and at the bow of the ship "movement," that is to place this little instrument as chief of apparatuses in the high schools of the country.

Cordially yours,
R. W. BURTON, Principal Public Schools.

P. S.—This letter is written by a pupil who had never touched a type-writer previous to the 5th inst.
R. W. B.

Of course we cannot show the execution of the work as referred to above, but have to say, it was *very neatly done, better* than the average work we see in letters record.—[ED.]

THE REMINGTON TYPE-WRITER referred to above is without doubt a valuable acquisition in every institution of learning where used, and we have to announce to "our girls" its proposed introduction in the Seminary the coming year. Instruction will be given on the Type-writer, so that any who may desire to add this study to their work, either as an accomplishment or for professional use, can have the opportunity, with practice at very trifling expense. In connection with the Type-writer we may also take up *Short-hand work.*

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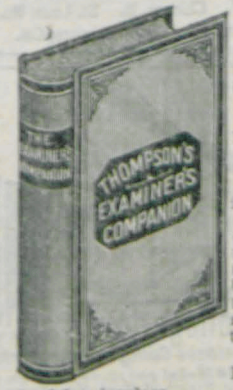

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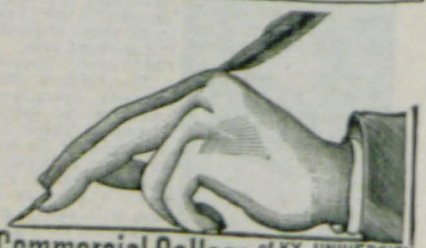

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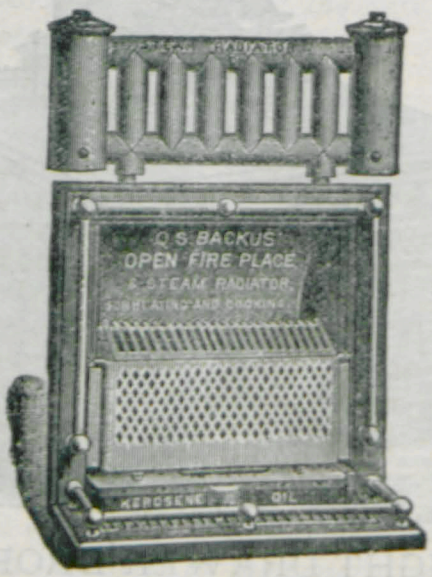

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(From the McGregor (Iowa) News.)

Educational Progress.

The famous tournament and chivalric display of the Middle Ages declined with the romanticism and splendid absurdities of those times, and in their stead sprung up the universities, colleges, seminaries and hundreds of educational institutions which have for the last few centuries been the tilting grounds of the young, and quite as famous in their way as those of romantic history. The campus of the college and seminary are the miniature fields where the youth of our time are drilled and disciplined, and in sham battles test their powers before entering upon the real and earnest combat with the world.

This discipline and training is invaluable to the young man and woman of our day, and the increasing number of schools, and the crowding pupils from year to year, are gratifying testimonies for training and culture. The common school and high school course—excellent as these are —are no longer considered sufficient to even the person of ordinary talent and attainment. A few years away from home in the college or seminary —these miniature worlds of ambition and acquisitton—where you meet healthy rivalry and opposition, which stimulate mental and physical activity, brightening and broadening, sharpening and polishing the intellectual faculties by actual contact of mind with mind, this is almost indispensible to a successful future.

Take the average high school graduate, filled to the brim with first principles which he has no comprehension to apply. He flounders hopelessly amid exaggerated ideals and the bare facts of the world, his own worst enemy, arousing to the fullest extent the family capacity for sarcasm.

The parents forget this critical period of their own lives and meet unsettled youth with harsh rebuff instead of gentleness and sympathy. The result is disappointment and bitterness. Often at this time are developed unfortunate traits of character which ever after mar that which with judicious training would have become good and noble. Especially is this true of girls. The young man goes into business and amid the hard rubs of practical experience, regains his equilibrium. Not so the girl who sees the world from the limited standpoint of society and novels. She plunges feverishly into both with a romantic longing for the sensational, and for the want of the wise guidance of kindly hands, embitters if not blights her life. What a girl needs most at this time is a bridging over of the ideal to the real—a blending of the two, which on the one hand modifies but does not destroy, in the practical applications, the brightness and enthusiasms of youth.

This can not be accomplished at home nor at a school which turns out pupils like merchandise at the cheapest possible rate per hundred. The school must at once be large enough to be a little world within the world, and yet preserve its home character. The teachers must not only be the teachers but the friends of the pupils. Mental and physical improvement must not supercede the higher moral growth and growth of character.

We are outgrowing wholesale education and many are the excellent institutions whose highest aim is the best moral welfare of its pupils. Among those nearest home which deserve special mention in this regard is Mt. Carroll Seminary, Ill.

Asbtract of Paper read before the Educational Association.

BY MISS ELLA E. YOUNG.

Short as is the history of our public school system, it furnishes numberless illustrations of the restless activity of the mind pedagogic. It is in planning courses of study, and experimenting in methods of teaching, that unquiet and restlessness have prevailed. In the determination to command the situation alone, there has been undistracted calmness. As a result, indifference and apathy toward us and our daily work have become wide-spread. Parents rarely visit the schools to observe personally the regular class instruction.

How can we teach discrimination to those who judge from hearing not from observation? The general public will never become, even in a smal minority, regular visitors of our schools. The distaste of school directors and superintendents for spending more than from one to five minutes in listening to a class recitation is evidence of the futility of attempting to draw into our schools those not officially connected with them.

The first and hardest, yet all-comprehending step for us to take, is to insist upon a definite conception in our minds of the value of whatever we teach; to habituate ourselves to making a close study of our individual aims and methods. Such a critical analysis of our work would secure results that would command the attention of the school patrons.

The second step should be a persistent endeavor to draw the parents occasionally into the school-room on other than public or festive days.

Finally, we should conduct educational conversations, or discussions, with parents on a broader basis than the shortcomings, or excellences, of their children.

These three suggestions do not look toward bringing good and bad teaching into contrast. A knowledge of the good and an appreciation of it are the surest guides to acquiring the ability to discriminate between the desirable and the condemnable. The tendency of public lectures on educational topics to use nothing but battering-rams raises doubts as to the permanent benefits arising from their efforts.

Long experience in a large school has shown that discrimination between good and poor teaching is not a minus quantity outside of our profession. A marked improvement in our standard will make sharper the distinction between good and bad in the min ls of other people.

Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverseness which rough and imperious usuage often produces in generous minds.

Some philosopher has said that he would always trust any one who whistled while working.

A teacher of large experience and acknowledged success was asked how she governed her school. Her answer was, "I give every pupil plenty to do, and see that he does it." This is what some one has called governing a school through its activities. A working school is not hard to govern; an idle school, like the tongue, no man can tame.

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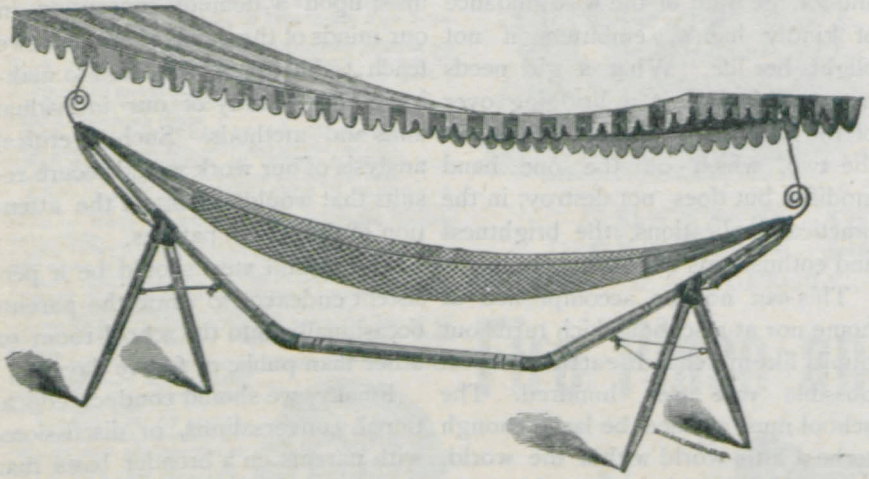

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being a very few of the hundreds of responsible names we might mention: Beginning at home we mention: O. P. Miles, Esq., Jesse M. Shirk, Esq., Sarah Hostetter, Ross Hostetter, all of Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Hon. Geo. M. Thummel, Grand Island, Nebraska; A. J. Duer, Pawnee City, Neb.; Rev. Geo. Campbell, Colfax, W. T.; Mrs. Rilla (Preston) Elder, Boulder Valley, Montana Territory; Miss Lucy Dearborn, Deerfield, New Hampshire; Rev. Joseph Phillips, Coldwater, Mich.; Rev. Washburn, Pres. Ewing College, Ewing, Ill.; Wm. P. Hallet, Wyoming, Iowa; Dr. John H. Byrne, 231 West Randolph St., Chicago; Hon. Wm. S. Shirk, Sedalia, Mo.; Dr. J. H. Long, 294 East Broadway, New York City, N. Y.; Miss M. A. Carrier, Somerville, Mass., (near Boston). We might fill the OREAD with names but forbear inflicting a long list. Persons wishing to purchase an instrument would do well to write to the above parties letters of inquiry. We have given names from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which will give some idea of the extent of the acquaintances of our Financial manager, Mt. Carroll Seminary, Carroll county, Ill.

Boarding.

We are frequently asked, "Do you receive students from abroad who do not board in the institution?" We answer *no*. We have made a few exceptions to this when there was special reason given, showing that it was for the best good of the pupil. The cases are very rare where this is true. Unless there has been an understanding with the Principal, no pupil from a distance will be received without she becomes a member of our family. Experience has taught that almost all make better progress when so situated as to be regular in habits, leaving the study hours uninterrupted by callers or by going into company. We are held responsible for the progress and conduct of pupils, and we must have them with us in order to do for them what is required. We expect to make still fewer exceptions to our rule in the future than the past.

The Teachers' Provision or System of Pecuniary Aid affords advantages rarely found in an institution of this kind. There are many who would gladly make teaching a business, and who, if properly prepared would be ornaments to the profession, but who are not able to defray the expenses of such preparation. For the aid and encouragement of such, and for the purpose of elevating the standard of common schools, the Principal has for many years practiced a system which opens to a large number the means for securing a good practical education, and a preparation for an extended field of usefulness, which they could not otherwise enjoy. The system is as follows: To those who have not the means to secure an education, who possess good minds and unexceptionable character, as recommended by persons of known responsibility, if sustained on personal acquaintance, the principal will open an account giving credit on bills for boarding, tuition, etc.; the payment of said bills to be secured by a promissory note signed by the student, if of age, (otherwise by parent or guardian), and a reliable endorser. Notes to be given quarterly in advance, same as payments become due, on time from one to four years, one year without interest. Books and stationery are cash articles, and must be paid for when received. Those who have not friends to endorse their notes, but in other respects come fully recommended as the above, can enter the "Manual Labor Department," as set forth in another column. (See next page.)

To further aid in the elevation of the common schools in the State, and especially in Carroll County, the Principal will give *tuition free* in the entire *Teacher's Course* to one student from each County in the Northwest, and to one student from each township in Carroll County, Ill. Students wishing to avail themselves of this provision may apply to the School Commissioner of the County in which they reside, who will give preference to those giving the greatest promise of usefulness. The commissioner, in making selections, will be careful to recommend only candidates of irreproachable moral character, and of decidedly good, or more than ordinary ability, to the end that the energies of the institution may not be wasted upon unworthy or incompetent persons. The schools of the people demand the best talent and the highest character on the part of those who aspire to the responsible office of teacher in them. Deficiencies arising from want of proper culture can be supplied, but not natural talent. Candidates are required to be: 1st, not less than sixteen years of age: 2d, to produce a certificate of good moral character, signed by responsible persons: 3d, to board in the institution under the special supervision of the Principal: 4th, must prove on acquaintance that they deserve the favors offered.

Expenses.

Our patrons in looking over the list of expenses, sometimes make unfair comparisons with other schools, or with boarding in a private family. We include a number of items in our bill, and hence the figures at one glance seem higher than do those of similar institutions. Many, in estimating the expenses of any boarding-school, neglect to consider one or two very important matters. We do not claim to take the place of sympathetic, judicious mothers, but we do *try* to exercise care something akin to that bestowed upon the young of the home. The doing of the many things that do not show, such as those who have the care of young ladies will understand, demands a great deal of time from somebody. Pupils in case of sickness, are treated by a physician, free of charge, unless suffering from a protracted illness. We are very happy and thankful to be able to say that the instances in which the members of our family have been ill for any length of time, are very few, the number in the whole history of the school being so small that it can be counted on one's fingers. The hygienic regulations are such as to prevent sickness, so in general we have a healthy family. We have been successful in escaping contagious diseases. In the thirty-four years of the school's history we have never had any such disease spread through our institution. The experience of five years ago illustrates the case in hand. There were cases of measles in almost every family in our city where there were young persons, but we had but one in the Seminary building. We endeavor to be as diligent as possible in using the sanitary means at our command. All this requires thought, watchfulness and time. Is it not worth the while for fathers and mothers to consider these things as well as the number of dollars paid into the school treasury?

Omnibuses and Carriages are always in attendance at the depot here on the arrival of trains. Students are conveyed directly to the Seminary at any and all hours, day or night on which trains may arrive, hence parties may have no anxiety about their daughters coming here.

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TIME TABLE

Trains pass Mount Carroll Station as follows:

Chicago and Council Bluffs Division.

EAST.		WEST.
* 2:09 A. M.	PASSENGER	* 3:33 A. M.
* 9:46 A. M.	PASSENGER	
	PASSENGER	* 4:58 P. M.
† 6:40 A. M.	FREIGHT	6:30 P. M.

Milwaukee and Rock Island Division.

EAST.		WEST.
10:01 A. M.	PASSENGER	†† 4:16 P. M.
1:35 P. M.	FREIGHT	† 11:20 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	FREIGHT	

*Daily. † Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily except Monday. †† Holds at Savanna until 5 40 P M.

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Map of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R.

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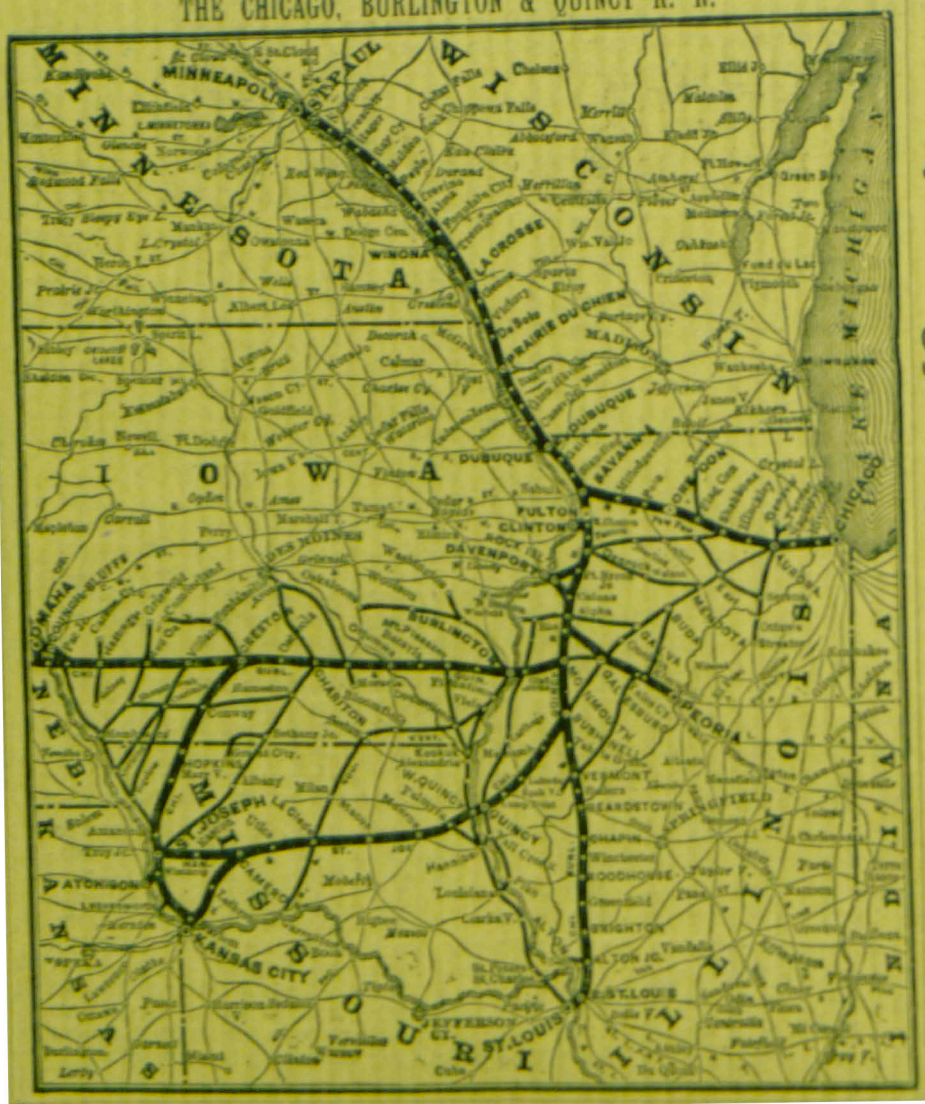

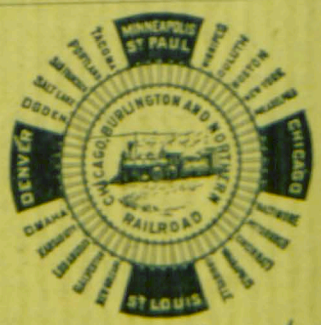

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